The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 11 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1914. — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 „
The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
17th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	600	Morea	11000
21st. „	Caledonia ..	800	.....	..
28th „	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st „	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th „	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th „	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON ..... „	627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan *via* Shingapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
				1914.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	30th. Dec.	10th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	4th. Jan.	16th. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	17th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	28th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd.Feb.
Isaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Kt.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTUM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
K. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Athens A&C	5601	....	7th Jan ....
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

UNITED ASSURANC Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes

of

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" Schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of

43-1, Bowbazar Street, Majumdar Bros. & Co.,
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agent*

THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S

HEALTH RESTORER

Distributed gratis & Post free to all

Apply to:—

SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2. Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
DUMRA,	1695.	Th. 15th	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LHASA,	2184,	Fri. 16th Jan.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA,	2185,	Mon. 19th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P.D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 15th January, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons, on Thursday, the 15th January, calling at Verawal, Mongrole. Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PUNDUA	3365	Thursday, 22nd Jan.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	„ 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA...	3413	„ 19th. „
†PURNEA	3306	„ 5th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

13th January, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street, } **BOMBAY.**
7, Esplanade Road,

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." **Telephone No. 24.**

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50 „ 2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50 „ 3—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50 „ 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	„ 50 „ 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... ... „ 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANC :—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

ALL INDIA

UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Outhorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	.. ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

***Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

W. . T. C.

RACE MEETINGS.

It is not necessarily the swiftest horse that first catches the judge's eye as the field flash past the winning post, for there is one all-important factor which has an immense bearing on the result of any horse race and in this factor is bound up much that is interesting and salient from a spectacular and sporting standpoint. We allude to the dexterity, tact and grit of the Jockey; his ability to ride to orders; his judgment of pace and staying power—in short his qualification to ride a skilful race and, perhaps a great finish: masterly qualities which give truth to the old saying. "*It is the bridle and spur that makes a good horse.*" Everybody knows that to fully appreciate the attractiveness or fascination of racing it is essential that the manœuvring of good jockeyism be carefully observed, and to permit of this being carried out successfully a BINOCULAR giving wide field and perfect definition is an absolute necessity.

We can provide these. Select any one of the following PRISMATIC FIELD GLASSES and you will be investing in an article of intrinsic merit and utility, giving EXTENDED VISION, FINE DEFINITION and STERLING VALUE.

What more useful present for a racing man, shikarist, for the rifle range, or for use under Service conditions, than one of these powerful and beautifully finished and wear resisting Binoculars?

Busch's	Prismatic	"Lynkop"	8	diameter,	Rs. 105
do.	do.	"Ultralux"		do.	„ 120
do.	do.	"Sollux"	6	do.	„ 138
do.	do.	do	10	do.	„ 155
do.	do.	"Terlux"	9	do.	„ 140
do.	Ordinary, Wide Vision				„ 45

For Cash, the above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

169

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application o THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED

A few VACANCIES in Raja Motilal Grant Buildings situate at Bellasis Road and Lamington Road. Rent is moderate, and FLATS are convenient and well ventilated.

Five minutes walk from Train and Tram. Apply sharp to MEHTA on the premises, or at No. 14, Humum Street, Fort. 1234

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Principal and Superintendent of the Boarding House. Applicants must be Muhammadan Graduates with some teaching experience. Pay Rs. 150-10-200, and free quarters. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before the 1st February 1914.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
President Madrassah Board,
Larkana.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the pose of HEAD MISTRESS of the Government High school for Girls, Amraoti, on a salary of Rs. 250 plus a house allowance of Rs. 50. Candidates should apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur, stating their age, qualifications, and teaching experience. Copies of testimonials should be enclosed.

E. G. KILORE,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Central Provinces.

MANAGER required for FLOUR MILL in Punjab. Must be thoroughly experienced and reliable man. Apply to Box No. 208, with full particulars stating salary expected. 1249

WANTED for Kabul a smart young MOTOR DRIVER Pay Rs. 200 Apply at once to R. A. Subash, Girgaum, Bombay. 1246

WANTED ABERDEEN TERRIERS—Two Aberdeen Terriers, from 6 months to 2 years old.—CAPTAIN R. HILL, 2nd Goorkhas, Chitral.

WANTED—a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics or Persian, also one MATRIC. Trained or sports loving preferred. Apply stating full particulars and terms to
THE HEAD MASTER, High School, Palanpur.

WANTED by an Englishman a small BUNGALOW or FLAT at Bandra Hill, Pali Hill, Worli or Bombay, furnished or unfurnished. Please state full particulars. Apply to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1242

WANTED at once an efficient Correspondence CLERK, Anglo-Indian or Eurasian, who must be capable of taking charge of a voluminous Up-country correspondence. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1223.

WANTED—Fully trained Nurses for the European Visitors Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir, for the 1914. April to November. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Visitors Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir.

WANTED Six Eurasian Locomotive Drivers. Salary £84 plus £15 Duty Allowance rising by annual increments of £10 to £144 in accordance with the scheme in force. On probation for one year. Age not to exceed 35. Free unfurnished quarters if available.

Accepted candidates will be required to pay their own passages to Penang, which will be refunded after six months' satisfactory service and upon signing agreement to remain for three years.

Application accompanied with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

WANTED immediately the following temporary Assistants for the office of Executive Engineer, Special Works Division, Bankipore. None need apply who has not experience of a P. W. D. office and is fully qualified to hold the appointments. The appointments are likely to continue for some years.

Application with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th of January 1914.

One Correspondence Clerk, on Rs. 55.
Two 4th grade passed Clerks, on Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 each.
One Head Draftsman, on Rs. 75.
One Asstt. Draftsman, on Rs. 50.
One Head Estimator on Rs. 80.
One Asstt. Estimator on Rs. 60.
One Clerk for Accounts on Rs. 35.

A. BREBNER,
Executive Engineer,
Special Works Division.

WANTED

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C. I.

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Trilokchandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to The SECRETARY, Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 639

WANTED a Second-hand CORNISH or LANCASHIRE BOILER in good order and condition. Apply
CROFT MODY & Co.,
Gresham Building,
Esplanade Road.

WANTED A STOREKEEPER for the State Store, Bikaner State. Pay Rs. 60—5—70. Security in cash required Rs. 700. Men with previous experience need only apply to
THE ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
Bikaner (State), Rajputana.

WANTED an ENGINEER to work on Crude Oil Engine, 40 H.B.P., Ruston Protector, pay Rs. 150. Those who have experience should see
THE MANAGER,
The Nagda Ginning Factory,
Nagda (N. M. Ry.).

WANTED A HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 300—20—500 per month for the Gaya Municipality. Applicant must possess British Diploma of Public Health.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th of February, 1914.

E. C. HARE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 20th December, 1913.

WANTED at once a Trained and an experienced MISTRESS for Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah. Pay Rs. 30—4—50. The applications to be submitted with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to
THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION,
Kotah State,
Kotah, Rajputana.

WANTED HD. MISTRESS, Graduate or Qualified Under Graduate, for Mofussil Girls' Eng. Sch., Guzerat. One knowing French, Chemistry, preferable. Pay Rs. 110 rising Rs. 125 in 3 years. Qualified retired Head Master may also apply. Also a qualified male strong in French and Chemistry. Apply
MR. K. A. BALA,
Dy. Ed. Inspector,
75, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

WANTED at once a TUTOR for a Hindu Kumar in the Daly College, Athlete will be preferred. Must have a good knowledge of Hindi and experience in teaching, should be a man of good family, manners and appearance. Pay Rs. 100. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.

For further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Daly College,
Indore, C. I.

WANTED for the Public Works Department, Dhrangadra State, a young qualified Sub-Overseer on a salary of Rs. 30 p. m., plus free cycle with further prospects on approved services. Previous experience essential. Leave and allowances in accordance with the C.S.R., of British India. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned up to the 31st January, 1914.

Sd./ H. V. MODI, B.A., L.C.E.,
State Engineer.
State Engineer's Office,
Dhrangadra, 6th January, 1914.
(Kathiawar). 1218

FOR SALE—18 H. P. French Clement. Very low 2 seater body with large scuttle dash. Cape cart hood. Removeable platform behind for luggage. High tension magneto. Claudel Hobson Carburetter. Tyres 880 by 120. Complete with tools. Smith speedometer. 5 lamps including 2 large Ducellier brass head lamps, stepney and number of spares. A powerful easy running car in perfect order, can be seen and tried at Jubbulpore. Price Rs. 3,500 or near offer.

2. Bay Aust. Gelding 14½ hands, fast and handy polo pony, 6 years, believed sound except for small splints, up to 12 stone. Price Rs. 900.

Apply to MAJOR D. W. H. HUMPHREYS, Staff Captain, Jubbulpore.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN Kangaroo Hound.—Big Red Grey hound dog, age about 3, weight 75 lbs., in perfect condition, very fast and will tackle anything if set on but otherwise very good tempered especially with dogs and children. Very handsome and charming companion. Rs. 75.
COL. HENDLEY, Nira R. S., Poona.

BARGAINS 1913 Model, Overland 4 cylinder, 30 Horse, Power, Torpedo body Touring car, capable of seating comfortably five persons, Absolutely new, never been used, completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps, Speedometer, Wind screen, Tools, etc. Rs. 3,650 offered at this low figure as owner now finds he does not require same. Apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1211

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—30 H. P. 6 cylinder Napier Touring Car (1910), to seat 6, imported second-hand, with wire wheels and spare, electric lights and fittings, hood &c., complete. In excellent order. An efficient hill-climber. Rs. 5,500, or nearest offer.
DHUNJISHAW NOWROJI & CO.,
75, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Motor Car—Three Cylinder Vauxhall fitted with hood, magneto (Bosch's), White and Poppe Carburettor, Stepney wheel, lamps and all tools, 6 tyres, two quite new; two bucket seats in front, and tonga seat for two at back. In first rate running order, and a real bargain at Rs 1,100 at which it is only offered as I am going home on long leave.—BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paige Motor Car, complete with al. tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sasl in, Chawpatty, Bombay. 1033

FOR SALE—Owner wants to reduce stable.

	Rs.
Ch. A. H. SANDWICH, 5 years	2,200
2. Ch. A. H. HILAL, 5 years	2,200
3. Gr. A. H. LUCKYMAN, 6 years	2,000
4. Gr. A. H. SABAH-UL-MALIK, 5 years	2,000
5. Ch. A. H. ENGLETERRE, 6 years	1,200
6. B. A. H. BEG, beginning 5 years	1,200
7. B. A. H. CRAWFORD, beginning 5 years	1,200
8. Gr. A. H. SHERIFF, 8 years	2,000
9 Ch. A. H. LITTLE JOHN, 7 years	2,000

1, 2, 3, & 8 are blood Arabs, very fast and handy, have played in tournaments. No. 8 is a famous Race Pony.

4, 5, 6 & 7 are broked to stick and ball and will make first class Polo Ponies after a month's more training.

They were all purchased for Races, but being not upto first class form have been made Polo Ponies and are sold on less as than cost price.

No. 9 is a best looking Arab seen for a long time.

All the above horses are believed perfectly sound and open to trial and examination at Bhopal. Offers will be considered as must be sold.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY, General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., Bhopal, C. I.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

10 COUPLE Dwarf Fox Hounds imported last October, entered on Jack and very healthy.—W. G. B. DICKSON, Sarnia, Badulla, Ceylon.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING available on moderate terms also Meals supplied outside by a Lady on special moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 196. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1201

TO BE LET, two charming commodious airy FLATS, 2nd floor, Gilbert Bldgs, Chowpati, from 1st March. Apply to Mr. KARANJIA care of Payne & Co., Solicitors, Fort.

TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes' revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.
Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

Complete sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,

personally attends all patients.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER receives the right to to refuse any Advertisements without assigning reasons for doing so.

ALL application for AGENCIES for NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., should hereafter be addressed direct to the undersigned as we have undertaken the organization agency for whole India from the Chief Agents of the Company. All appointments will be made under our service securing rules. Persons desiring agency should apply with 1-4 - in postage stamps to obtain complete rules of our organization. In the absence of that only agency rules will be given if one anna postage stamp is remitted. Apply sharp to
UP MAN & CO.
Managing Agents.
1244 27, Dharamtola St. Calcutta.

OFFERS are INVITED for letting:
(1). 1st floor No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort: lately in the occupation of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
(2) A room on the 1st floor of No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort: now in the occupation of Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd.
(3) One godown and three flats in No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort:
(4) 15 shops in Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, near Princess Buildings, J. J. Hospital.
Apply to J. D. TATA,
Secretary,
The Haji Zenal Abedin Shirazi Trust,
1243 No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

SALE OF ELEPHANT TUSKS.

THE following TUSKS will be sold by AUCTION at Dhubri at the office of the Deputy Conservator of Forest, Goalpara Division, Assam, on the 31st January 1914, unless previously disposed of by private treaty.

37 tusks weighing 15 maunds 16 seers.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

A. R. DICKS,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Goalpara Division.
Dhubri, the 17th December, 1913.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a Railway Institute at Castle Rock at mile 3½ on the Main Line on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Metre Gauge. Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rupees two (Rs. 2) per copy from the Deputy Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar.

2. No Tender which is not on the prescribed Form will be considered.

3. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on the 24th January, 1914, and should be addressed in a sealed cover to THE DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, M. and S. M. Railway, Dharwar, superscribed "Tender for Constructing Railway Institute at Castle Rock Station" accompanied by a deposit of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100). This earnest money will be forfeited if the successful Tenderer on being called upon to do so, fails to execute the agreement depositing Rupees 700 as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS.

THE Syndicate of the Madras University invites applications for the following Professorships in the University:—

(1) A University Professorship of Dravidian Philology.

(2) A University Professorship of Comparative Philology, with special reference to Sanskrit and the Sanskritic languages of Southern India, including Urdu.

These appointments will be each for a term of five years, the term being renewable on a salary of Rs. 9,000 (£600) each, "per annum". These two Professors may be required to deliver courses of lectures, and any work calculated to further the advanced study of the languages with which they are concerned will fall within the sphere of their legitimate duties.

All Professors will be required to devote their whole time to the duties of their offices and not to absent themselves from their duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

Applications from candidates for the appointments should be sent in by March 1, 1914, addressed to the Undersigned.

The selected candidates will be required to bind themselves by agreements, the details of which will be settled later.

The University will be prepared to pay each selected candidate from abroad a single first class passage to Madras.

By order,
FRANCIS DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.
Senate House, January 7, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THACKER VASANJI PRAGJI of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant a Jain Mucadum Merchant residing at Vadgadi, Mandvi, without the Fort. Deceased

Radhabai widow of the said Thacker Vasanji Pragji, deceased of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant residing at Vadgadi Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth years of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of Dec. 1913.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
1245 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSTS of two District Health Officers under the Calcutta Corporation and will be received by the Health Officer, Calcutta up to 1st April, 1914. The pay of each post is Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700 per month by biennial increment of Rs. 40 for approved service, and includes all allowances. The General Committee will however be prepared to offer in respect of one of the appointments, the maximum pay of the grade, viz., Rs. 700 to a specially qualified candidate with practical experience who will be required to sign an agreement to remain in the service for at least five years.

The selected candidates will be expected to devote their whole time to the duties of their office and may be required to reside in the district to which they are posted. They will be subject to the Leave Rules and other rules of service in the Corporation and will be required to contribute to the Provident Fund.

Candidates must possess the following qualifications.

(1) Must be legally qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery and in addition must hold diploma for proficiency in Sanitary Science, Public Health or State medicine registered under Section 21 of the Medical Act of 1886 (45 and 50 Vict. C 48).

Note—An officer in Corporation Service on 10th April 1913, holding an acting or substantive appointment, although not possessing the above qualifications, will not be considered as disqualified for appointment to any of the posts advertised, provided in the opinion of the Chairman he is deemed fit to hold it by reason of his experience or exceptional attainments.

Applicants must state their age, nationality, qualifications, present employment and past experience and should forward copies of testimonials.

The selected candidates, if not already in Corporation Service, will be called upon to pass a medical test as to their physical fitness before final appointment.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
6th January, 1914. 1237

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPOPTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. H. M. SIDICK & CO., TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th WEDNESDAY, the 14th, and THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1914, sell by public auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, in the shop at "Alice Buildings," on Hornby Road, Fort (where the goods have been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned the stock-in-trade of the late firm of Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Co., recently bought by Messrs. Vil Cassim Brothers, consisting of pieces of tweed, flannel, coatings, cashmere, etc., of suit length and upwards, Oxford and twill shirtings, ready made shirts, ready made Holland, tussore and tweed suit, silk, cotton and woollen socks and stockings, neckties, collars, hand bags, kit bags, steel trunks, Elwood hats, caps, underwears, shoes and similar other outfit articles and travellers' requisite, also showcases, glass door cupboards, shelves and furniture fittings.

The goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LITHO, MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES AND FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mr. Kekhooshroo Jamshedjee Khan an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), behind the old Post Office at Bellasis Road, Byculla and in the Compound of the Cotton Cleaning Factory, the following machinery of the above-named Insolvent, consisting of—

One large Litho press, one machine for mixing colours, ink rollers, Lithographic papers, paper cutting machine, Lithographic Stones, grinding machine, and furniture such as tables, chairs and shelves, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914.

D'LAL & COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, the 13th January, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will hold at their rooms in Circle, Fort, their weekly auction sale of Furniture such as single, and double door almirahs, writing table, screens, chairs, double cots, tapestry lined chairs, reclining, and leather lined sofas, rich tapestry lined chairs, drawing room, sofas, lamps, safes, galichas, watches, phonographs, records, Jost fan, Cinematograph, etc., etc., on account and at the risk of N. A. Lokhandwala.

Also 1 Box containing 19 bundles of artificial silk.

D'LAL & Co.,
Autioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914. 259

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO..
No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT ASBESTOS SHEETS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. William Jacks and Co.'s Stores, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on account of the Underwriters.

A large lot of Cement Asbestos Sheets slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sales room the following:—

On account of the concerned.
3 cases Japanese toys.
1 case locks.
1 case wall mirrors with frames.
On account of the concerned.
14 cases each containing 12 bottles Renal Compound for Brights and kidney diseases
Miscellaneous articles consisting of 6 new safes by Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham, sizes each 24 inches, new sewing machines, one cottage piano, harness, second-hand type-writers, etc.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COP BOTTOM WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Colaba, Land and Mill Company's Mill at Calaba, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hassonally Alaruckia:—

About 250 cwt cop bottom waste of Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ALCAZAR
6-30 ... TWO HOURS TWICE NIGHTLY ... 10

A "MAMMOTH" BILL OF VARIETIES AND PICTURES.

REGGIE WILLIAMS
The man in the Check Suit.

LAURA DIAMOND
In Illustrated Songs.

MISS UNA JAN
The sparkling soubrette

A COMEDY SKETCH
THE SAILOR'S RETURN
BY
WILLIAMS AND DIAMOND.

Our pictures include a drama that grips and holds your from start to finish,

"ESTRELLA"

NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

A Thrilling and Realistic story of War, Love and Journalism in four parts

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

To-night! Every Night!
Sat. and Sunday, Matinee
with valuable Prizes
5-15 to 6-45. and7 to 8-30. 9 to 10-30. and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
Rates half as usual.
Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 1266

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Don't miss

THE

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

The film of the year,

AND

GARDNER BROWN'S

"MERRY MAGNETS."

The Brightest VaudevilleCompany Touring the East.

Many were unable to find accomoda-tion on Saturday and Sunday, so the Management advise early arrival at the remaining performances, which owing to the presentation of " You Never Can Tell " will be at 6-30 only, untel Friday, when there will be the usual two shows

N. B.—6-30 only and Come Early.

NOVELTY THEATRE

(By arrangement with the Excelsior Cinematograph Co.)

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 13th 14th and 15th January

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will produce for the first time in Bombay,

Bernard Shaw's well-known Comedy

" YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

THE ONLY PLAY WITH A DENTIST AS HERO IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST:

Fergus Grampton ...Major Watson, R.E., V.C.
Bohun K. C. ......Mr. Hardy, I. C. S.
Finch McComas....Capt. Meade.
The Waiter. ......Mr. Hogg.
Valentine (the Dentist) Colonel Arthur Young.
Philip Glandon.....Capt. Hawtrey, R. E.
Parlour Maid.........Mrs. Hawtrey
Mrs. Glandon......Mrs. Duncan Wilson.
Dolly Glandon ....Mrs. Paterson Brown
Gloria Glandon ....Mrs. Binning

Overture at 9-20 precisely every evening.

Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

Reserved seats Rs. 5, 4 & 3.

Admission to gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

PURELY SWADESHI PROGRAMME,

A UNIQUE ORIENTAL STAR FILM

3,600 feet in length.

MOHINI—Bhasmasur.

From the great Hindu epic

The Mahabharat.

Favorably reviewed by newspapers of all nationalities.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Rs. 2, Re. 1 As 12, As. 8, and As. 4.

Time 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Saturday and Sunday—Matinee shows with prizes. From 5-15 to 6-45.

Season and Complimentary passes not allowed.

IN AID OF THE

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF

Mr. M. K. GHANDI,

LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re. 1-14

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS:

BEAUTY—TALENT—QUALITY—QUANTITY.

IS TO BE SEEN AT **LA SCALA.** *Twice Nightly* 6-30 and 10.

THE 'SHOW' OF "SHOWS" EVER BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE "EXCELLAS"

HAVE EXCELLED THEMSELVES IN THEIR NEW ACT.

Juggling and Balancing Extraordinary

LITTLE MONA

THE AUSTRALIAN NIGHTINGALE. HER CHORUS SONGS LAST NIGHT LITERALLY "BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE."

OUR EXCLUSIVE DRAMA

THE BRIDGE OF TERROR

WILL MAKE YOU SIT ON THE EDGE OF YOUR SEAT WITH EXCITEMENT.

BELLE SPARKES.

THE POPULAR AND "PRETTY SOPRANO"

Come and hear this beautiful Soprano who has a voice and knows how to use it.

ALICE DIGBY

SCORES A GREAT "HIT" With her Pantomime Songs.

OUR LOCAL TOPICAL

By Bourne and Shepherd, ARRIVAL OF LORD BRASSEY.

GAY DOG COLLARED (COMEDY)

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

A PROGRAM THAT CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN BOMBAY.

Come and see for yourself and then compare it with others.

PACKED HOUSES AGAIN LAST NIGHT **LA SCALA.** BOOK YOUR SEAT Prices:-Rs. 2,1;As. 8,6,4 Box for 4, Rs. 10.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

We have the Pleasure to Present

THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE DRAM A

THE FRENCH SPY.

A Stirring story of the French War in Morocco.

4,000 feet—3 parts.

One of the finest Dramas shown in Bombay.

Come and see for yourself!

Shows nightly :—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.*

Sat. and Sunday :—*11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,

MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.

RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Under the management of a Government Board of Control.

President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin. K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staffs:—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master, assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.

Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.

The School is well situated and possesses a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Cottage Hospital.

Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 856

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.

FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.

Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.

his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.

Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.

FETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

Films arrive weekly by English Mail. MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED. Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.

HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.

(J. R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)

Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh— increases your weight.

ROMANCE OF FAMOUS AIRMAN.

FROM FARM LABOURER TO £20,000 A YEAR.

The career of the famous French airman Canteloup, the well-known "looping" expert is one of the romances of aviation.

Chanteloup was born at Beaune 24 years ago. He started work as a farm labourer at 10f. a week, but his ambition had always been in the direction of motors and mechanism. In 1909 he passed his tests for a chauffeur's license and drove a taxicab at Nantes for two years.

He managed to raise £75, his tuition fee, and went through a course of tuition in aviation, and passed the tests for a pilot's certificate in July 1911. In the following October he commenced military service as a sapper-aviator.

Chanteloup was the first aviator to "loop-the loop" and fly upside down, Pegoud not having accomplished this feat until a fortnight afterwards. His daring experiments earned for him 15 days' imprisonment by order of the military authorities for his then considered dangerous flying.

After his period of military service had expired he returned to the Caudron School, and his first public display was given at Juvisy on September 16 last. He has been guaranteed during the next 12 months an income of not less than £20,000.

A JAPANESE IN LONDON.

Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet, now in London, writes in the *Daily News* of his first day in London.

"What an activity, What a crowd in Piccadilly Circus! Where are these people going, and what purpose have they? I wonder. I walked along the streets (I do not know what streets they were), as the other people walked. Presently I felt a terrible pain in my legs. I was walking on different roads from those of Japan. The hard pavements made my legs senseless. Oh, where is the real ground—where the kind earth I wish to touch?, I exclaimed.

"I slipped into St. James's Park. When my feet really touched the real ground I felt there was something soft underneath 'Why, green grass even in winter here! Oh! green grass in December.'"

THE BUFFOON.

A fierce puritanism on one side, an equally strong rebellions humanity on the other, is not that very warfare essential to our social health? Any negotiations between the two cannot but mean weakness, one way or the other. And there is no possible doubt upon which side the buffoon ranges himself. He is not, nor ever will be on the side of the angels. He is bad as bad can be—badness in all its glory. So we shall have to recognise sooner or later that compromise is useless—that there is no humour in the modern heaven. If we are to make moral temples of our theatres the buffon must not only go. He must never come back again. Good riddance? Perhaps so. Perhaps we shall some day achieve the twilight of the gods. All the same, there was a noon of men, and the buffon was of it.—S. R. Littlewood, in the "Daily Chronicle."

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at Multan and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect and maximum temperature is in excess in lower Sind. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Bombay. Day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India. Skies are moderately clouded over this region and in the extreme western districts of the United Provinces. Weather, however, has been dry in the reporting area in India.

Isolated light showers are possible in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 12th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire 11th ..	72.9	52.8	86	082	7.53	1.43
Jask ..	75.6	64.8	91	..	1.68	—0.31
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
o 11th ..	75.4	66.2	81	..	0.66	—0.44
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	71.6	50.8	71	..	0.91	0.53
Rawalpindi ..	64.1	39.8	92	..	3.24	1.36
Lahore ..	71.2	44.2	89	..	1.29	0.52
Sirsa ..	72.3	47.0	74	..	1.26	0.67
Ambala ..	73.9	45.7	77	..	0.96	—0.83
Delhi ..	73.0	49.2	53	..	0.52	—0.35
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	76.0	49.5	45	..	0.09	—0.49
Mainpuri ..	75.9	49.7	52	..	0.26	—0.61
Jhansi ..	85.7	50.0	42	..	0.37	—0.22
Cawnpore ..	75.2	50.9	49	..	0.02	—0.87
Allahabad ..	76.2	47.1	41	..	0.68	—0.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	71.3	48.8	66	..	1.30	—1.07
Karachi ..	81.6	59.3	50	..	0.17	—0.17
Ajmer ..	75.1	48.4	66	..	2.34	1.79
Jaipore ..	77.2	46.9	58	..	0.86	0.36
Kotah ..	78.6	53.8	54	..	1.03	0.59
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	83.0	51.1	60	..	0.03	—0.13
Dwarka ..	84.8	59.9	82	..	0.00	—0.07
Veraval ..	80.9	59.9	38	..	0.00	—0.40
Rajkot ..	86.7	49.5	38	..	0.00	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para ..	87.4	56.8	41	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat ..	99.4	61.6	55	..	0.00	—0.19
Ahmedabad ..	87.1	60.2	36	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa ..	87.0	49.9	46	..	0.01	—0.19
Neemuch ..	80.7	48.0	42	..	0.12	—0.27
Indore ..	83.7	50.9	61	..	0.20	0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	78.9	45.5	65	..	0.94	—0.13
Saugor ..	78.8	54.3	46	..	0.81	—0.45
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa ..	87.8	49.0	57	..	0.00	—0.87
Akola ..	87.2	49.8	40	..	0.49	—0.90
Amraoti ..	85.7	60.1	42	..	1.31	—0.01
Nagpur ..	83.9	54.6	43	..	0.85	—0.57
Chanda ..	84.2	50.0	78	..	0.37	—0.81
Raipur ..	82.5	52.4	57	..	1.26	0.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.0	69.5	72	..	..	—0.52
Ratnagiri ..	92.5	66.3	45	..	..	—0.60
Mormugao ..	84.3	69.0	65	..	..	—1.16
Karwar ..	89.1	66.0	65	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	87.6	50.1	38	..	0.08	—0.66
Ahmednagar ..	85.0	49.4	39	..	0.16	—0.84
Poona ..	85.0	51.3	56	..	..	—1.05
Sholapur ..	85.0	55.8	44	..	0.01	—1.42
Bijapur ..	84.6	53.1	59	..	0.24	—0.95
Belgaum ..	82.3	55.0	57	..	0.82	—1.03
Aurangabad ..	84.2	51.7	34	..	0.00	—0.88
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.1	51.0	72	..	0.02	—0.75
Hyderabad ..	81.9	55.3	55	..	0.00	—1.12
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	89.8	68.5	51	..	0.93	—2.41
Calicut ..	86.8	67.4	64	..	4.67	—1.37
Cochin ..	92.9	69.5	67	..	4.69	—3.52
Colombo ..	86.6	73.6	81	..	27.12	8.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	83.2	60.8	76	..	..	—6.10
Bellary ..	86.4	59.3	60	..	0.04	—2.06
Cuddapah ..	84.4	56.7	76	..	3.09	—1.45
Madras ..	83.3	66.2	75	..	28.73	9.27
Bangalore ..	80.7	51.8	80	..	0.34	—3.12
Coimbator ..	83.0	53.3	70	..	4.87	0.22
Trichinopoly ..	85.0	64.1	77	..	10.44	2.56
Negapatam ..	83.1	67.9	82	..	53.35	25.74

LOST ON BOARD.

P. & O. PASSENGER'S VALUABLE RING MISSING.

A gold ring set with five diamonds and worth £30 which belonged to a certain Miss Cottrell, who arrived in Bombay last Friday by the P. and O. Company Mail steamer Arabia, was lost on board during the voyage on the 31st ultimo. The Police were informed and her cabin was searched but no trace of the ring could be found.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

MARWARI TAKEN IN.

A Marwari named Sajmal Punamchand residing at Cavel reports that two bangles were pledged with him in May last by a Hindu who stated that they were pure gold and for which he advanced Rs. 800. As however the Hindu failed to return to redeem his bangles, the Marwari broke them and on testing them discovered that they were silver bangles covered with a thin coating of gold.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES

Among the University Extension Addresses organised by the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. R. Scott, M.A., Principal of the Wilson College will deliver three lectures on the Comparative Study of the Universities in the British Empire. The first lecture will take place to-day Justice Heaton presiding. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

It is snowing this morning in Kashmir and a little rain fell yesterday in Assam. The air is unusually dry in the United Provinces. Temperature is high in Baluchistan and normal conditions prevail elsewhere.

Forecast:—No large change.

The Lieutenant-Governor Burma, has accepted dthe invitation of the Burma Motor Association to be its first patron.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY, 11th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	30.050
Temperature of Air	degrees.	77.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" ..	67.3
Dew Point	" ..	62.0
Relative humidity of Air	" ..	0.595
Extent of conldy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	.. degrees.	86.0
Manimum do. do	"	69.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. .. N.E, ENE, NW, NNW,	
Movement of Wind .. do.		155

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their baro meters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a m., Standard Time on the 12th January, was 30.251 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Now stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Price Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	January		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	12	m	11	12	26	6
Tues.	13	m	0	9	29	10
			11	58 a	27	0
Wed.	14	m	0	44	30	2
			0	42 a	27	4
Thurs.	15	m	1	20	30	1
			1	27 a	27	5
Fri.	16	m	1	57	29	8
			2	15 a	27	2
Satur	17	m	2	35	29	0
			3	9 a	26	8
Sun.	18	m	3	15	28	1
			4	12 a	26	1

1914	Low Water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	January.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	12	m	5	36	19	5
			5	8 a	14	10
Tues.	13	m	6	14	18	9
			5	48 a	14	8
Wed.	14	m	6	51	18	1
			6	28 a	14	11
Thurs.	15	m	7	29	17	7
			7	10 a	15	8
Fri.	16	m	8	9	17	3
			7	55 a	16	9
Satur	17	m	8	52	17	1
			8	44 a	18	2
Sun.	18	m	9	41	19	8
			9	40 a	19	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12. (Mon.)	7h. 15m	6h. 20m
13. (Tues.)	7h. 15 m	6h. 20 m
14. (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m
15. (Thurs.)	7h. 15 m.	6h. 21m
16. (Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
17. (Satur)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
18. (Sun.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	6h	83.1m	P.M
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h	39.0m	A.M
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h	59.8m	A.M
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h	4. 1m	P.M.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

DETAILS OF CLOSING BALANCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The closing balance of the gold standard reserve on the 30th September last was £22,864,663.

A statement showing the form in which the balance of the reserve was kept gives the following details:—

(1) as a book credit £41,643; (2) Rupees in India equivalent to £4,000,000; (3) gold set aside in the Bank of England, £140,000: (4) cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice, £1,064,189; (5) securities £15,918,831.

These securities include British Government two and a half consolidated stock and also several Colonial holdings including the Transvaal Government stock to the extent of £192,023.

THE WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The seasonal rainfall from the 28th November up to date is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Central India, East Berar, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Coast North. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay islands, lower Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore, while it is 20 per cent. or more in excess in all the remaining divisions.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 12th.

11th S.S. Dwarka Moxon Busreh Jan. 4.

DEPARTURES.

January 12th.

S.S. Linga Cutbush Karachi

S.S. Belle of England Kelway Calcutta

The following vessel obtain her portclearance on Monday.

SS Red' Italia Pinceti Genoa etc.

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

steamer	* Praesident	for	Zanzibar.
"	Baroda	for	Persian Gulf.
"	Iran	for	Dunkirk etc.

* To Arrive.

S. S. Dwarka.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Maxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on January 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Belle of England.—The steamer Belle of England, 2,468 tons, Captain R. V. Kelway, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Red Italia.—The Rubattino Line Company's steamer Red' Italia, 3,981 tons, Captain A. Pinceli will sail to-day for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

MONDAY January 12th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer...............Capt...........................Agent
A. Cleopatra.............Huber ....A. I.S. N. & Co
B. Montebello..........Smith..........Wilson Line Co.
C. & R. Saint Veronica............Stubb.........J. M. & Co
D. & F. Transport...............Jones.................D. N. & Co
F. Falls of Orchy............Murchie.............W. & A. G & Co
K. Kamakura Maru..........Hori............................N. Y. K
M. Euphorbia......................Stewart.......... K. N. & Co.
N. Lena..................Charters.......................Ralli Bros
P. Stephan................Cornelius..............W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. City of Poona..........Rae..................................K. N. & Co.
2. Scindia...............Kelso.................W. & A. G. & Co
3. Scfala...................Moth.......................M. M. & Co.
4. Errington Court..........Lewis.................W. & A. G. & Co
5. Silverdale...... .... c. Leod ....D. N. & Co
6. Luzon Maru..........Sahawa...........................N. Y. K
7. Red Italia..................Amedes...............Rubattino Line
8. Den of Ogil..............Jarvis........................T. M & Co
9. Nordmark...........Menmann..........W. & A. Graham & Co
10. & 11. Banca............Garwood..........P. & O. S. N. & Co
12. & 13. rabia.............. almer..............P. & O. S. N. Co.
14. Dumka.......................Burbridge. ....M. M & Co.
15. Colombo Maru..........Kawashima......................N. Y. K
16. Kanzler..............Smith..............D. M. Khandwala

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi.......................... McPhail........ ....K. N. & Co

M. W. D. D

Pundra........................Handcock...... ....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye.......................Coldwell..............P. & O. S. N. & Co
Arcadia.....................Barcham............P. & O. S. N. & Co
Aviemoor..................Koefod...........T. Jerevandas & Co
Baroda..........................Horscroft......................M. M. & Co.
Braziliana.......................Snowdon.......................T. M. & Co
Bulysses........................Thomas...................W. & A. G. & Co
City of Chester..........Seaborne........................K. N. & Co.
China.............................Tocque.........P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Chakrata.........................Smith...........................M. M. & Co.
Clan Maclean...............Williamson.......................J. F. & Co
Dumra.........................Burbridge...........................M. M. & Co
Dinsdalehall................Henrickson.....................................
Dwarka......a.......................Moxon...................M. M. & Co..
Ferozi........................Primrose..............................T. M. & Co.
Hos ee..............................Fa ....T M & Co
Iran..............................Peabody..................K. N. & Co
India ....Talbot...............P. & O S. N. Co
Khosuro.........................Hannan ....M & Co
Koweit ....Brawis........ ....Arab Steamer
Resbergen...................Burger.................A. Y. & Co
Sardar.........................Weeks.................H. S. Shustry..
Sutherland................Longstaff ....Bombay Company.
Shwesagon..............Creagh............................I. B. P & Co.
Seldra......................Bryn.......................The Bombay & Co
Steplmotis...................Goodridge.........................A. Y. & Co.
Sunbeam (yacht)......Callaway.................Lord Brassey
Taiyabi..................Kass A. M. ....Jeewanji & Co
Umta.........................Babb.................................M. M. & Co

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations during the year 1913:—

GENERAL FUNDS.

The Trustees of the late N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Rs. 100; H. E. Lord Sydenham, Rs. 25; Messrs. The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Rs. 20; P. E., Rs. 20; E. F. N., Rs. 15; Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ltd., Rs. 15; Ratan Tata, Esq., Rs. 10; H. Kemball, Esq., Rs. 10; R. B., B. and R., H. W., Messrs. The French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ld., Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers of Aden, R Ditmar, each Rs. ten, Rs. 60; Messrs. The Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 1 case of milk, sums of Rs. 5 and under, Rs. 393.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

Messrs. The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Rs. 25; The Trustees of the late N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Rs. 10; Messrs. The Bombay Gas Co., Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Ralli Bros., Messageries Maritimes Co., Geo. Service and Co., Dadabhoy Hormasji and Co., Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co., The Framjee Muncherji Cama Charity, F. R. W., P. N. M., F. L. S., P. G. M., H. R. G., W. H. C., R W H, R E A E, H. R. Dunk, Esq., The Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Shah, W. A. Chambers, Esq., O. M. H. M., A K G, E J B, H O Q, E F N, J A L J. G. G., H. P. M. R., M P K, Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, Esq., B. and Co., W. W. P., W. L. G., The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Hill, C.S.I., ICS, H E E P, E L S, P E P, The Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, C. I. E., J. H. Dunkerley, Esq., H. Beale, Esq., Sultan Hajeebhoy, Esq., Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Modi, W. A. M. L., M S P, R A L, A D S, O G O, N Y K, D. Blythe, Esq., each Rs. 5, Rs. 245; Sums of Rs. 3 and under, Rs. 69. Total Rs. 1,017.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions towards the fund of the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 80,165-8-1; K. Raj, Esq., Rs. 100; Bai Nandgavri Hiralal Saraiya, Rs. 44; "In memory of the death of Ishwarlal Gunpatrao," through Mr. Vithaldas K. Kapadia, Rs. 30; Bai Ruttonbai Hormusjee Bode, through Dr. B. E. Ghaswalla, Rs. 25; Sorabjee Jamshedjee Lalkaka, Esq., "In sacred memory of his dear father," Ahmedabad, Rs. 15; "Anonymous," Rs. 15; R. A. Lajnu, Esq., Rs. 12; Messrs. Haridas Virjee and Co., Rs. 11; Bhagvanlal Panalal, Esq., "In celebration of his birthday," Rs. 10; "In memory of the death of a Zoroastrian lady," Rs. 10; Kharshedjee N. Contractor, Esq., Rs. 10; Mohanlal Panalal, Esq., "In commemoration of his birthday," Rs. 10; Jivanlal Panalal, Esq., "In commemoration of his birthday," Rs. 10; Bai Nathibai, through Mr. G. M. Trivedi, Rs. 10; The Zoroastrian pupils of the Britania Girls' School, Rs. 7; Sums of and under Rupees five, Rs. 6-12-0. Total Rs. 80,546-4-1.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract....It infuses a new strength and energy.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 10.

Packages.	*Rs*	*From*	*Bank.*
1 box sovs.	27,750	Alexandria	National.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market has been steady, but there is little doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Apl.	1-4	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	5-16
,, ,, forward, Mar.	1-4	9-32
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	15-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171½
Marks ,, ,, ...		139¾
60 dys Hongkong ...		141½
,, ,, Shanghai ...		190
,, ,, Japan		147¾

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1/8 up for ready at 26 5/8 and 1/16 up for delivery at 26 7/16. The Local Market opened quiet but steady at 78 for ready and 77-6 for the settlement. Little or no change has occured during the day.

We quote :—	Rs	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready..........	78	0	0
" " 1st Settlement ..	77	10	0
" " 2nd " ..	76	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 9th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	18	21,415
B. B. & C. I. Railway	31	36,195

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened weak to-day on account of weak advice from Calcutta. The Market opened at Rs. 95/5 and a fair amount of business was booked at this rate. Later on the rate improved to Rs. 95/5/6 and closed at the same price for 30th January delivery.

4 per cent, Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 102/8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill share Market stood steady to-day and the business done was limited.

Davids stood at Rs. 452/8 and Fazuls at Rs. 425.

Madhabji declined to Rs. 1,060.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,485 and Centrals at Rs. 1.875.

Currimbhai advanced to Rs. 217/8.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 208.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 79/8, Deferred to Rs. 139/140

Tata Iron and Steel Preference shares were in demand at Rs. 155 x.d.

The Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,610 x.d.

The Bombay Burma Trading shares opened at Rs. 920, declined to Rs. 912/8 but finally closed at Rs. 925 (buyers).

The Bank of India shares stood steady at Rs. 65/8.

COTTON.

There was little change in the American Market on Saturday. Liverpool closed 2 to 3 points lower. The position of cotton in itself is healthy, and though fluctuations may occur we have no reason to anticipate anything more than a temporary decline. Short sales would be dangerous and we would rather favour buying on any indication of easier Markets.

The Local Market has been irregular yesterday (Sunday), good Broach was quoted Rs. 296 in the bazaar. This morning the Market opened at Rs. 298 and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing at Rs 298 1/2. Export houses have been sellers, but the bazaar has absorbed offerings. At the close the tone of the Market is steady.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths		Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	..	231	2 3	218	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	231	223	218	..	Ready.
M.G Bengals ..	..	23	224	216	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.		234	224	216	..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab	..	230	20	212	..	Jan. 25th.
M. G. Khandesh ..	.. ..		221	221	..	Ready.
Do.	.. ..		231	221	..	Jan. 25th.
M. G. Hingunghat Wardha	..		290	..	..	Ready.
Do	.. ..		293	..	..	Jan. 25th.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..		286	..	..	Ready
Do.	.. ..		288	..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do. Yeotmahl ..	.. ..		276			Ready.
Do.	.. ..		278	..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ..	.. ..		268	..	..	Ready.
Do.	.. ..		269	..	..	Jan. 25th.
G. M. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	.. ..		256	..	..	Ready.
Do.	.. ..		256	248	..	Jan. 25th
M. G' Amrawal ..	.. ..		250	..	..	Ready.
	.. ..		259	..	..	Jan. 25th
M G Broach ..	.. ..		308	..	..	Mar. 25th.
Do	.. ..		..	..	298 ..	15 25
M G muttia ..	.. ..		224	0	..	Jan. 25th.
Do	.. ..		224	209	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	15,000
Months.	
J. F.	6 74 plus 1
F. M.	6.76 " 1
M. A.	6.77 " 1
A. M.	6.77 " 1
M. J.	6.76 " 1
J. J.	6.73 " 1
J. A.	6.69 " 1
A. S.	6.58 " 1
S. O.	6.40 " 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	7	0	R.T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	6	0	"
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	"

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold Brown, Ready.........	7	14	0B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	0	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0 B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0 ,,
Brown Delhi, May	9	2	0 R.T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White............	57	8	0
Mughi	55	8	0
Black Kutni J.F.	47	8	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold.........................	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready........................	8	3	0 B. T

Poppyseed :—The Market is Dull.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready	10	4	0 B. T

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for 24 hours up to Saturday at 6p.m.:—

Cotton	19,376 Bales
Wheat	3,988 Cwts.
Linseed	2,453 "
Rape, Rai, etc,.	13 "
Gingelyseed	3,142 "
Poppyseed	26 "
Groundnuts...................	14,436 "
Castorseed	8.593 "
Rice	1,735 "
Myrabollams	3,568 "
Cottonseed	27,168 "
Mowraseed	456 "
Gram	1,561 "
Jowar........................	5,581 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	Nil.

REBUKE TO AN ULSTER FIRE-EATER.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS AND SIR A. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN.

A severe rebuke has been administered to Colonel Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Tory M.P. for Dudley, by the officers of the Territorial corps in that borough.

The officers took the strong course of requesting him to cancel his engagement to distribute the prizes at the regimental distribution last night owing to a statement he was reported to have made in a recent speech that if without a General Election a single soldier were sent over to shoot down Ulstermen he would at once resign his commission in the service and offer himself as an Ulster volunteer.

The officers felt that the speech was prejudicial to the discipline of the Service, and, through their captains, promptly told Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen so.

As requested, Sir Arthur cancelled his engagement, but declared in the correspondence that a serious charge had been brought against him, and emphatically denied the right of the officers to sit in judgment upon him. Neither the Government nor the military authorities, he added, had taken any notice of the speech. He neither said nor suggested that he should offer his services to Ulster whilst still holding his commission.

We give the captains' letter and Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen's reply in full:

THE CAPTAIN'S LETTER.

At a meeting of the Officers of the Dudley Companies of the 7th Battalion Worcester Regiment we were requested to write to you saying that, in view of the statements you are reported as having made last week to the effect that in the event of your regiment being mobilised for duty in Ireland, your *duty* would be to send out drafts of recruits to reinforce the active Battalion against Ulster. I should certainly do nothing of the kind. I will go and offer my services for what they are worth to Ulster Volunteers—they feel that they would much prefer you to cancel your promise to distribute the prizes to the Dudley companies on the 17th. They deeply regret that they feel obliged to take this course, but they consider that whatever opinions an officer may hold as a private individual, and whilst every officer is fully entitled to act in accordance with his opinions, nevertheless, the public expression of them in such a manner cannot fail to be prejudicial to the discipline of the Service.—On behalf of the officers, W. J. Thompson, Captain Commanding G. Coy.; W Adam, Captain Commanding H. Coy.

SIR A. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN'S REPLY.

I was greatly surprised to received your letter. You express the opinion that I have been guilty of action "prejudicial to the discipline of the Service." This is a most serious charge to bring against an officer, and I emphatically deny your right to sit in judgment upon me. If I have been guilty of anything of the kind it is for the military authorities to deal with me.

I would further point out that you appear to have acted upon a garbled version of my speech. In the portions which you quote you omit two material points:

(1) I stated that I should only take the action contemplated in the event of the Government sending the Army to shoot down the Ulstermen without having first consulted the people. This condition of affairs has not yet arisen, and I am still unwilling to believe that the Government will allow it to arise.

(2) I stated that under such circumstances I should resign my commission. You appear to think that I should offer my services to Ulster while still holding my commission. I neither said nor suggested anything of the kind.

Under the circumstances I shall, of course, cancel my engagement. I do so with regret, as I wish well to the Territorial Force, and especially to the Dudley Companies. I greatly admire their keenness and efficiency. But in justice to myself I request that this letter be read at the prize-giving, together with your letter to me, failing which I shall be under the necessity of taking other steps to inform the public of the reason of my absence.—Arthur Boscawen.

The speech was made at Brockmoor, Staffs., on November 29.

TREASURY CASH BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

December 1911	Rs. 14,61,10,000
December 1912	Rs. 21,99,40,000
December 1913	Rs. 18,16,60,000

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	Jan-July	13%	R. 1615XD
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	65-8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,700
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,400
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	16
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15 ..	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..		
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	10
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.		15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
12 A		16%	£60
12 B	..	7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
National Bank of	New	5%	75
India £12	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	770
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	75
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	100
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	101½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	640
Bombay United	May Nov	25	485
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	237½
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,875
China	Mar-Sep.	50	550
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,410
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	640
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	108¾
Currimbhoy	do.	10	218¾
David	May.-Nov.	20	452½
Edward Sasson	..	8	180
Emperor Edward . ..	..	25	405
Empress	Mar. Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	425
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,390
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	307½
Gold Mohur	..	25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630X D
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	96½
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	141½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg. . ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	85
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	290
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,325
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	730
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,110
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,080
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,960
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,970
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Motarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,725
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl -Oct.	7	213¾
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	985
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7	146½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	55
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,137½
Sun	Oct.	..	92½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,482½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,172½
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	400
P.		Nil	625
Western India	Sep.	45	480
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	3
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	135
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	212½
New East India ..	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	800
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	530
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	605
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	600
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	130

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4	120C
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...		4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4	110
Sind Light Rys ..	June-Dec.		140
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	585
Ahmedabad Dholka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	135

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamanka ..	..		4
Backbay Bath ..			
Balham Pile ..		2	92
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	920
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. P.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	175
O		5%	207½
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building .	..	5	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	222½
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	265
Central I.M. Co., Ld., ..	April	30Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	8	455
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	110
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50. ..		..	530
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30	
		1½	105
Indian Cotton Oil Company O Old 100	June	7%	80
New Issue 75	..	..	
		7%	200
P.....100..	Oct.-July	..	..
John Roberts & Co. ..	July	10%	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50 ..	do.	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs.75.	July.	..	100
Marcks & Co., ..	..	10	102
Marshall Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil	70
Marshall Price Co., P. ..	..	7%	63
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 8½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.	20	497-8
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	815
Shivrajpur Synd. etc., ..			21¼
Sirdar Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil	30
Tata Iron and Steel Co., O.	Jan.	..	80
D.	&	..	140
P.	July.	..	155
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4%	1010
,, ,, O. 800 ..	..	..	910
Tucker & Co., 800 ..	..	17%	210
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs. 2½	75
Treacher & Co.. ..	July.	Rs.. 15	475

Buyer 23—Selle Nom—Nominal price.
OP—com di X. D. -dividend

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A CHEERLESS OUTLOOK.

U. S. CURRENCY BILL.

COPPER DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Next week I hope to have something to say of the prospects of trade, the Money Market and finance during the coming year, though prophesy just now is not an easy matter. Certainly at the time of writing it does not look as if 1913 is going to close in a particularly cheerful atmosphere. It is true that the passing of the Currency Bill may lend a better prospect to the United States and that Canada is a bright spot. On the other hand the boom in British trade has certainly passed and there are many quarters of the globe where financial and commercial trouble are but too obvious. No one would have been more pleased than myself had my anticipations regarding China proved false. Unfortunately they have proved too true and the condition of climax in that great Oriental country has developed more quickly than even I had anticipated. Mexico and Brazil hang like clogs on the wheels of the world's financial and commercial progress. In Europe we have little to cheer us. The Balkan States seem to be making little progress towards recuperation, their efforts seeming to be directed to the piling up of great expensive armaments; while France is burdened with the prospects of heavy loans for her own defence, while her financial institutions are committed to the raising of the wherewithal to provide the near Eastern countries to put their houses in order, as well as provide for their warlike policies. Looking at these facts one realised why statesmen like the late Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey directed so much energy and ability to the prevention of war in the Near East at any cost. It cannot be said that South Africa presents a very encouraging spectacle at the moment, although there is a silver lining in the energetic determination of the Chartered Company to develop industry in Rhodesia. In the meanwhile both in Europe and America industry is on a perfect volcano of possible labour difficulties.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange is in the throes of the Christmas holidays and a large number of prominent members had already left Town at the commencement of the week. It cannot be said that any section has shewn much sign of activity or interest and, I doubt, whether anything of interest will take place until 1914 has got well past the starting post. During the week Canadian Pacifics have fluctuated a good deal, a fact not to be wondered at in view of the enormously wide cosmopolitan market in this stock. I am afraid that my reference to our Stock markets next week will be even more curt than in my present letter, for not only are Christmas Day and Boxing Day annual holidays, but Saturday is a *dies non* and New Year's Day is always observed as a holiday in Throgmorton Street. It is doubtful whether many leading members will return to business before Monday, January the fifth.

The nearest approach to excitement experienced by the Markets was on Monday when news came that the American Currency Bill had been passed and Yankee Rails worked upward under the influence of New York advices. But there was not really much business done and although other markets made some show of sympathy, the whole business was of an ephemeral nature and markets generally had relapsed into their usual apathy by the following day.

FINANCE OF THE G. P. O.

In the absence of much else to talk about, the financial press and some lay journals have found the financial side of the General Post Office administration a source of criticism. One leading morning journal goes so far as to say that if the Post Office found itself in the Bankruptcy Court to-morrow its certificate would be suspended for a year on the ground that it had not kept proper accounts. Reports to the public are meagre to a degree and the popular opinion among experts is that the book-keeping in this, the great business department of the Government, has not advanced since Sir Rowland Hill first introduced the penny postage. Perhaps the fault is to be found in the fact that for many years there has not been a Postmaster-General of the enterprising reforming type, so far as Finance is concerned. at any rate. One would have thought that, with a member of the family of Samuel in control at St. Martins le Grand, matters would have improved. But such does not seem to be the case, for this scion of the great banking house seems to be as casual in this respect as his predecessors. Finance finds little space in his annual report. As regards the year under survey, his remarks are confined to one paragraph which says:

> The postal revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other departments, was £20,060,729, an increase of £317,702 on that of the previous year. The postal expenditure was £14,522,102, an increase of £252,616 on that of the previous year. The net revenue was thus £5,538,897, or £65,666 more than last year.

It is true that this statement is supplemented by certain appendices which contain statements of receipts and expenditure drawn up on antiquated lines. How very antiquated the system is may be gathered from the fact, that such an idea as the writing-off of sums for depreciation of buildings, etc., does not enter into the financial philosophy of the great Government earning department; the greatest organised business institution in the world. In many ways, it is true, the Post Office is a marvel of organisation. In other directions, notably finance, the reforming energies of a Gladstone at least, are necessary if the mammoth institution is not to become topheavy. So little interest is evinced in this very important and practical question among politicians that, even supposing there were fair opportunities to private members nowadays, it is a question whether anyone would be found to take the matter seriously.

AN INDIAN COPPER MINE.

India to the rescue! The famous Cape Copper Company was formed as far back as 1864, and since that year the ordinary shareholders have received nearly four and a quarter millions in dividends while nearly £380,000 has gone to the Preference Shareholders. This would be a creditable record for any company and it is interesting to know that the source of the wealth has been Cape Colony itself, the Namaqualand property in that country having been the chief source of the profit. But there comes a time when the wealthiest of mines begin to show a falling-off in their output and recently profits have not been up to the old standard. The Directors have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet and have explored other countries with a view to finding new fields of profit. An Indian property known as the Rakha Hill Mines has been bought and opened up. The purchase price was £14,000 and the accounts of the Cape Copper Company shew an item of £24,091 written off the profits of the twelve months ending April 13th last. And now in order to provide for the thorough equipment of the Indian property and the erection of reduction works, the capital of the Cape Copper Company has been increased by the creation of one hundred thousand additional ordinary shares of £2 each. Of these 60,000 have been underwritten and are to be offered to both ordinary and preference shareholders *pro rata* at a rate of £3.10 a piece. The underwriters in addition to a commission of 6s. per share taken by the shareholders and 7s. per share in respect to any shares that they themselves may have taken up, receive an option during 1914, subject to certain conditions, on the 40,000 reserve ordinary shares at £4.

As regards the Indian property that the Cape Copper directors have acquired, it seems, that the ore reserves down to the fifth level are estimated at 239.205 tons of average copper contents of 4.16 per cent.

The authorised capital of the Cape Copper Company is £950,000 in 75,000 six per cent. cumulative Preference shares of £2 each, of which 45,000 are issued. There are 4.000.000 ordinary £2 shares of which, including the shares now on offer 360.000 will be in issue. The Preference shares are entitled to 6 per cent. cumulative dividends and rank *pari passu* for dividend after the ordinary have also received 6 per cent. cumulative dividend. Both classes of shares received 10 per cent. last year which was about 1¼ per cent. higher than the distribution for 1912. The ordinary shares are quoted at £4¼ and the preference at £3¼.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An 'At Home' of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday at the offices of the Society.

The election of the following 42 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. H. Garrett, P. O. Barahapjan, Dist. Lakhimpur; Mr. A. C. Armstrong, Yeotmal, Berar; Mr. G. S. Hill, Balangoda, Ceylon; Mr. A. E. Zollinger, Amraoti Camp, Berar; Col. T. J. R. Lucas, C.B., Bangalore; Mr. H. L. Shuttleworth, I.C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Hoshiarpur, Punjab; Capt. S. Sarkar, I.M.S., Bombay; Mr. R. D. Scoble Hodgins, Travancore; Capt. J. D. Venables, Mandalay, Burma; Mr. R. H. Young, Karachi; Dr. H. Dannehl, Bombay; Mr. A. L. French, Karachi; Lt. H. R. Wilson, Shillong; Mr. W. S. Hamilton, I.C.S., Lahore; Mr. G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E, I.C.S., Rangoon; Mr. J. M. D. Mackenzie, I.F.S., Kindat, Burma; Mr. J. W. Eoden, Shillong, Assam; Mr. K. R. Rane, M.M. and S.P., Juven, via Andheri; Capt. H. R. Hadow, Loralai; Capt. J. Knowles, Bareilly; Mr. E. F. Abraham, I.C.S., Jhelum; Lt. H. M. Heyder, Ambala; Mr. J. W. Powell, Bombay; Mr. Y. G. Nadgir, M.S., Bombay; The Professor of Biology, Canning College, Lucknow; Mr. M. S. Advani, C.S., Surat; Mr. A. R. S. Hayne, Bombay; Capt. J. Anderson, Papun, Burma; Mr. H. D. Baker, Bombay; Mr. R. Forshaw, Bombay; Dr. V. P. de Sa, L. M. and S., Goa; Mr. Julius Graf, Dadar, Bombay; F. Anderson, Papun, Burma; Lt. H. F. Francis, R. G. A. Rangoon; Mr. Y. K. Rane, Juvem, Andheri; Major Frederic Harvey, R.A.M.C., Colaba, Bombay; Mrs. D. W. Wilson, Bombay; Mr. J. G. Dobbs, P. O. Hutti, via Raichur; Mr. H. Emblen, Cachar; Capt. J. F. Graham, I.M.S. Jhelum; Mr. R. H. Bullen, Oorgaum, and Mr. E. F. A. Graham, I.C.S., Punjab.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting:—

6 Brow-antlered deer heads, 1 Gaur, 1 Tsaing, 1 Buffalo head and 158 Bird Skins, Burma; Mr. J. P. Cook. 3 Heads of Marco Polo's Sheep, Pamirs; Capt. R. W. Hingston, I.M.S. 1 Markhor, Gilgit; Capt. R. W. Hingston, I.M.S. 1 Suleman Markhor, Tochi Agency; Capt. H. T. C. Ivens. 1 Bengal Monkey Skin, 1 Langoor Skull, 3 Small Mammals, 6 Snakes and 6 Toads. Simla; Mr. P. T. L. Dodsworth. 1 Tree Shrew, Khandalla, Dr. M. F. Suter. 5 Mammal and several Bird Skins, Tibet, Capt. F. M. Bailey. Golden Cat, U. Burma; Mr. F. Atlay. 10 Bird Skins, Mishmi Country, Capt. F. M. Bailey. Young Bar-headed Goose, Chitral, Major E. D. Money. Swinhoe's Snipe, Burma, Mr. C. Gwyer. Wigeon (pale variety). Painted Spur Fowl Indian Otter and 3 Wild Dog skins, Berars; Mr. A. A. Dunbar Brander. White—winged Wood Duck, Burma; Mr. E. Jackson. 2 Brown headed Gulls and one Gull—billed Tern. Bombay; Mr. S. H. Prater. 2 Zamenis diadema, 1 Chameleon (alive), Ajmere; Mr. W. E. Shipp. 30 Beetles, Burma; Mr. J. H. Lace, I.F.S.

Minor contributions from:—Messrs. R. W. L. Dunlop, C. H. Wilson, E. C. Reid, J. M. Cairns, A. M. D'Cruz, P. F. Gomes G. Claridge, H. H. M. Spink, G. C. Shortridge, Dr. Bailey de Castro, and Lt. Col. G. H. Evans.

Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmivala, Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, Bombay, exhibited the flowers of three kinds of Silk Cotton trees—the Common Red *Bombay malabarium* the white *Eriodendron anfractuosum* and the yellow flowered *Gochlospermun gossyprium*; two *Dombeyas*, the white flowered *Mastersii* and the pink *acutangula*; the red flowered *Kalanchoe kirkii* and the yellow spathulata.

FREE! FREE!!

To the Purchaser of any of the Models of our

PATHEPHONES

with the Permanent Sapphire enumerated below will be given an assortment of records valued from Rs. **48** to Rs. **60**

ABSOLUTELY FREE

From 15th December to 10th January.

"All India" ..	Rs. **60**
"Forest" ..	Rs. **65**
"Torquoise" ..	Rs. **75**
"Picnic" ..	Rs. **80**
"Harmony" ..	Rs. **105**
"Orpheus" ..	Rs. **150**
"Grand Concert"	Rs. **175**

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA Co.,

11, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

POONA: MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Please do away with Adulterated Ghee & Butter. Use NUCOLINE.

An Ideal Vegetable Ghee-Butter !

Made in England. Economical and wholesome. Best for all cooking and baking purposes. Used all over the world.

Analysed by Bombay Municipality.

1 lb. tin .. .. .. Rs. **0-9-0**
7 lbs. tin .. .. .. ,, **3-8-0**

Sole Agents:—

BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—

Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteways Fort, BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

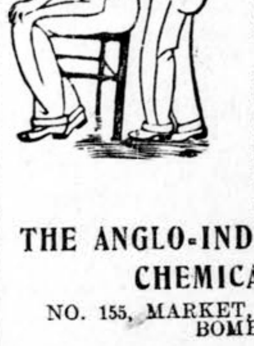
Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY, ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.



Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. "CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail Try it to-day, now while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.,

NO. 155, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to **A. Chatterjee & Co., 103-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.**

HYDROCELE

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, January 17)

Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 12th January, 1914:—

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Welman's b e g North (6 years).
Mr. D'Arcy's b aus g Silverbolt (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch f h St. Abban (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Flying Fish (5 years).
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus g Mordialloc (aged).
Aga Coochic Shah's ch e g Devereux (aged.)
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II (4 years).
H. H. Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady R (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b aus g Master Delaval (aged).
Capt. H. Meynell's b e g Silver Memory (5 years).
Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Vancouver (aged).
Mr. D. Blythe's b aus g Beroll (5 years).

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile:—

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged).
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee (aged).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0 (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosam-el-Mulook late Cockeye (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer (5 years).
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Nakib (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged).
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Regent (aged).

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Inspiration 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Mascat 14-0.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg 13-3¼.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish 13-1½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk 13-3¾.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser 13-3¾.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's g a h Columbs 13-2¾.
Mr. Esmail Jurgis's g a h Ambassador 13-3¼.
Messrs. Ebrahim Kadum and Hoosein Kadum's g a h Emigrant 13-2.
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Rent Roll 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Durban 13-2¾.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Crisis 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's b a h Aromatic 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Yama 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Saidan 13-3¼.
Mr. Eli Abdoolnoor's b a h Vudhia 13-2½.
Mr. Mujeed Abdool Rehman's g a h Pepul 13-3.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah 13-3¼.
Mr. Mirza Hoosein's g a h Nayel Pasha 13-1¼.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Abundance, 13-3¾.
Mr. Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Sayel 13-1¾.
Mr. Yodah Maskur's ch a h Puma 13-3¼.
Mr. A. Nanji's b a h Buttercup 13-3¼.
Mr. A. Nanji's g a h Navigator 14-0.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Decoration 13-3¼.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazemy's g a h Good Star 13-3½.
Mr. Alwan Mahomed's b a h Meteor 13-2½.
Mr. Abdod Baaker's g a h Chaser 14-0.
Mr. Khatab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Esmail and Mahomed A. Nanjee's ch a h Jemadar 13-3¼.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Council 13-1½.
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy 13-2½.
Mr. Hajee Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Sayaar 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Brazil 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Battle 13-2½.
Messrs. Shaik Cassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta 13-2½.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder 14-0.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Newmarket 14-0.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Haughty Boy 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Engine 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag 13-2½.
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Blue Peter 13-3.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Jeatta's ch a h Badir 13-3.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mini's ch a h Safi 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Young Mooreed 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Jack London 13-2¾.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry 13-3.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Kamil 13-2¾.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 13-3½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi 13-3¼.
Mr. K. B. Sorabji's b a h Alwar 13-3¾.
Mr. G. H. G. Ally's g a h President 13-2½.
Mr. G. H. G. Ally's b a h Authority 14-0.
H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Lucifer 13-3¼.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's g a h Pretender II 13-3.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee 13-2.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Red Wood 13-2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13-3¼.
Mr. E. Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13-1½.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Captains S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's ch a h Aden 13-3½ (aged).
Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 13-1½ (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mahakoom (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Ameer 13-3¾ (3 years).
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry 13-3 (6 years).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Kamil 13-2¾ (5 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident 13-3 (aged).
Mr. Hassan Madar's b a h Mars 13-3¾ (6 years).
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Turkish Spot 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Lot 13-2½ (6 years).
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul (4 years).
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar 13-3¾ (4 years).
Capt. E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0 (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Ghalib 13-3¾ (4 years).
Mr. A. A. Rehman's g a h Good Evening 13-2½ (aged).
Capt. S. S. Hayne's g a h Sadil Malik 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years).

THE MAHIM PLTE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13-2¾.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Zulier 13-3¾.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3¾.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 13-3¼.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Malster 14-0.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub 14-0.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Zinfandel 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Baloz 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Galiard 14-0.
Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish 13-3.

BOMBAY RACES, 1914.

FIRST DAY 11TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

FIRST ENTRIES.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Shining Way by Oppressor, Lady Strathmore, (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Kempion, (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e g Mayfowl, (aged).
Mr. Kelso's br e m Hilarity, (aged).
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus h Jacamar by Positano, Jacinth, (5 years).
Mr. Gussy's b e h Valerius, (6 years).
R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia, (aged).

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Macann, (6 years).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, (5 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S., (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, (4 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood by Cherrytree, Santa Linda, (4 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Robert, (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania, (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk, (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch aus g Lithosian, (5 years).
Mr. J. C. Smith's ch aus g Lord Reay, (aged).
Mr. Goff's b aus h Twa Brigs, (5 years).
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, (4 years).

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Macann, (6 years).
Mr. Welman's b e g North, (6 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Flying Fish, (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk, (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania, (4 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood, (4 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Roberts, (5 years.)
Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Vancouver, (aged).
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Hamara, (6 years).
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mil, (aged).
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus g Mordialloc, (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's b aus m Solution, (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Double Chin, (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Borgie, (6 years).
H. H. Jam Sahib's ch e m Lady R., (5 years).
Mr. D. Blythe's b aus g Beroll, (5 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot, (6 years).

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3¾, (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II, (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2¾, (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Regent, (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½, (4 years).
Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3, (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook, (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer, (5 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, (3 years).
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Zinfandel, 14-0, (aged).
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi, (3 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years).
Mr. Dara Cawasji's b a h Terror, (aged).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman, (5 years).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens, 14-0, (aged).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0, (aged.)
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sunspot, (aged.)
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee, (aged.)
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Visto, (aged.)
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, (6 years.)
Mr. Erch Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0, (aged.)
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab, (5 years.)
Mr. M. H. Sharballi's b a h Nafa, (4 years.)
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, (6 years.)
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, (5 years.)

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish, 13-3.
General Nawabazada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1¼.
General Nawabaza da Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2¼.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Majesty, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2¾.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Pendil, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 11-40.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill, 13-3¼.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Cheechan 13-3.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1¼.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Jack London, 13-2¾.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Majesty, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Red Wood, 13-2½.
Mr. Stavrides' g a h Lord Satu, late Tezab 13-2¾.
Mr. Stavrides' g a h Lord Satu, late Tezab, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Rosebery, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talibs' br a h Raspberry, 13-3¼.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' b a h Malster, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Messrs. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar, 13-3¾.
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President, 13-2½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill, 13-3¼.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Electric, 13-3¾.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Zuheir, 13-3¼.
Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi and D. S. Mehta's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Mr. Haji Mahomed Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 13-3½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident, 13-3.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkusha, 13-3½.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3¼

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-1¾.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Crisis, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hercules, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras g a h Columbus, 13-2¼.
Mr. Abdoola Faras ch a h Durban, 13-2¾.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's ch a h Grand Slam, 13-2¾.
Messrs. M. Goculdas & P. Mathuradass' ch a h Balkan Prince, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass & P. Mathuradass' ch a h Brazil, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass & P. Mathuradass' ch a h Battle, 13-2½.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3¼.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Yama, 13-2½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Navigator, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup, 13-3¼.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Oratory, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg, 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Economy, 13-3¾.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Inspiration, 14-0.
Mr. A. S. b a h Mascot, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Abundance, 13-3¾.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Start at 3-40 p.m.:—
Major Muter and J. F. Watson's Eileen IV, 2h. 5m. 42s.
Messrs. Stokes and Preston's Turquoise, 2h. 8m. 26s.
Mr. T. Sinclair Kennedy's Isca, 2h. 14m. 51s.
Mr. M. F. S. Magill's Mahshuka, 2h. 3m. 23s.
Messrs. Talbot, Hawkins and Hurlbatt's Melody, fouled the boat.
Mr. R. H. Hopkins's Ranzo, 2h. 2m. 31s.
Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne's Chula, 2h. 13m. 29s.
Mr. H. R. Sandford's Nelta, 2h. 6m. 35s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. N. Karanja Stbd. Sunk Rock Port. S. Karanja Port. Tucker Beacon Port. Committee Vessel.
Length 13.09 Miles, Wind N. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Ranzo.
2nd Prize won by Mahshuka.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP.

Start at 3-10 p.m.:—
Major W. H. Dickinson's Minx, 1h. 45m. 25s.
Messrs. Bunbury, Grantham and Haig Brown's Trixie, 1h. 47m. 51s.
Mr. M. S. Magill's Erin, did not finish.
Col. Street's Lylie, 1h. 54m. 11s.
Capt. Hordern's Gita, 1h. 58m. 2s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. Sunk Rock Port. S. Karanja Port. Tucker Beacon Port. Committee Vessel.
Length 9.63 Miles, Wind N. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Minx. Time Limit 6-30 p.m
2nd Prize won by Trixie.

TOMTIT CLASS.

Start at 3-10 p.m.:—
Officers H. M. Mint's Anna, 1h. 58m. 0s.
Mr. T. N. Begbie's Fickle One, 2h. 6m. 37s.
Mr. C. N. Rich's Lady Bird, did not finish.
Mr. N. Taylor's Mavourneen, 2h. 2m. 7s.
Messrs. McLaughlin and Durkin's Bunty, 1h. 59m. 40s.
Capt. Welch's Clutha, 2h. 1m. 22s.
Major and Mrs. Russell's Blue Bird, did not finish.
Mr. W. H. Hughes's Redbreast, 2h. 3m. 3s.
Mr. B. H. Hewett's Curlew, 2h. 1m. 55s.
Capt. Weeks's 3 Weeks, 2h. 16m. 24s.
Mr. T. Gregson's Cricket, 1h. 53m. 39s.
Officers R. A.'s Jenny Wren, 1h. 57m. 33s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. Sunk Rock Port. S. Karanja Port. N. Karanja Port. Committee Vessel.
Length 8.99 Miles, Wind N. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1St Prize won by Clutha. Time Limit 6-30.
2nd Prize won by Cricket.
3rd Prize won by Jenny Wren.
Anna, Saves Entrance.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP.

Start at 3-30 p.m.:—
Mr. N. B. Macbeth's Corrie, 2h. 8m. 46s.
Officers R. E.'s Cynthia, 2h. 10m. 23s.
Mr. D. Fraser's Mynona, 2h. 16m. 17s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. S. Karanja Stbd. Sunk Rock Stbd. N. Karanja Port. Tucker Beacon Port. Committee Vessel.
Length 11.04 Miles, Wind N. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Corrie. Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

ENGLISH V. ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS

A DRAW.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The cricket match here yesterday English versus Anglo-Indian schools ended in a draw.

In the first innings, the Anglo-Indian schools compiled 288 runs. Mr. H. Barlow of St. Joseph's Allahabad scored 61; Skempton of St. James, Calcutta 41; Aldridge of Ootacamund school 39; and Greenway of St. Paul's, Darjeeling 23.

The English schools team had made 283 runs or five less than the Indian schools with two wickets still to fall when time was called. Stafford of Dulwich not out 93; Steel of Eton 36; Muir of Edinburgh Academy 29.

B. B. & C. I. LEVEL CROSSING AT DADAR.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I think there is a limit to everything and it seems to me some strong action now becomes necessary since all the representations made to the B. B. and C. I. have been unsuccessful. I admit that they have a right to close the level crossing, but I ask if their attitude in this matter is reasonable. Fancy stretching a foot bridge some 30 feet high with approaches another 40 feet or so sloping either way and expecting crowds of people using this foot bridge to this without a murmer while the wicket gates make all this unnecessary. It is a common occurrence every part of an hour having to wait almost five minutes to pass the gates and I do not think I err if I say that for at least 18 full hours this level crossing has to be kept closed for the purposes of the Railway, and strings of carts and all kinds of vehicular traffic suffer here the most vexatious delay just because some petty underling feels offended at some rebuff or other meted out to him by a passenger and makes out a case to his superiors to ignore all representations. That the wicket gate could be made available both for men and bicycles and the level crossing better attended to, I need only illustrate by the G. I. P. crossing a few yards off.

Will not some one take up this matter for us with the Government?

Yours, etc.,
S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, Jan. 12.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster), will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Tuesday, 13th instant, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

March—"To the Rescue" ....Vandervell.
Lust-spiel Overture—"Thalia" ....Gilbert.
Selection—"The Dollar Princess" ...Leo Fall.
Serenade (Italian)—"Lola" ....Friedemann.
Valse—"Novembre" ....Godin.
Selection—"Princess Caprice" ....Leo Fall.
Intermezzo—"Darling Mary" ....Gilbert.
Selection—"Hullo! Ragtime" ....Hirsch.

GOLF.

FUTILE THEORIES AND PRINCIPLES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RHYTHM.

Deliberately to start out for a day's practising on an overcast morning, with a December wind blowing and now and again a flaw of chilly rain in your face, requires some tenacity of purpose, says "The Times." When the expedition involves an omnibus to the station, a slow train, and a cab-drive at the other end, most people will think that folly and heroism are, to say the least, blended in very unequal proportions in the enterprise: yet something of heroism is surely there. On occasions, perhaps after a long spell of indoor existence, varied by one or two execrable games, the golfer feels an overmastering desire for a solitary day with clubs in the open air; and it may be a wise policy to yield to it and disregard tenets often preached of a quite opposite character.

JOYS OF SOLITUDE.

Whatever else may be said of it, such a debauch of practising provides most noble exercise. Into a very few hours is compressed an amount of bodily exertion that could scarcely be attained under four solid rounds of ordinary play. We may hit four or five balls away one after the other, and tear after them at a gait that no judge of fair heel and toe would pass for a minute. It is, by the way, essential to have plenty of balls, preferably samples sent by enterprising manufacturers, and not in the very least to mind losing them; for the effort of searching for balls, or even of marking accurately where they have gone to, is quite incompatible with happiness. We must try to be as happy as we can, because there will certainly be intervals of profound depression when all the theories evolved on the study floor are proved one after the other to be worthless on grass.

But, if things only go reasonably well, there will be moments of the purest ecstasy; there will be a joy of endurance in the icy wind and the hands grown hot and sore with many shots played in quick succession, and a joy of solitude in the absence of other ununderstanding people. We make new discoveries of so revolutionary a character that in an instant the whole of our past golfing life becomes a blank; our retrospections, like Mrs. Malaprop's, are all to the future, and in the brief lunacy that ensues we can sing and caper before the dumb gorse-bushes and they will not mock at us.

THE MOMENT OF FAILURE.

Our mad expediton then, if it does not produce too complete a prostration, will be good for the health; whether it will be good for the golf is far more doubtful. In that respect we are all the time acutely conscious that it can only be justified by success, and there are bound to be moments when stark failure stares us in the face. Such an one is likely to come late in the short winter afternoon, when the light is beginning to fade and the moon rides too palpably in the sky. Just as we are thinking of stopping the incipient smile of satisfaction is wiped from our lips by a complete breakdown and exposure of principles, enunciated tentatively at first, then gradually and triumphantly believed in. That is the worst of theories and principles, and so our object should be as far as possible to re-acquire the art of hitting, not by thought but by feeling. A definite principle, whereby we do certain specified things that we could explain to other people to their greater boredom, may make us do wonders for a while, but a single really bad shot is apt to topple over our castle in the air once and for all. On the other hand, if, by some instinctive process, we come to feel that we have "got it back," a more or less bad shot or two hardly disturbs our serenity at all. The evil one who lies ambushed with his promptings to experiment is suddenly bereft of his power over us, and we can stop with confidence and self-respect.

As to how to set about acquiring this blessed feeling it is imposible to lay down any definite rule; the wind bloweth where it listeth, and sometimes blows it to us and sometimes only blows ball after ball into the heather. Perhaps, however, some advice of a negative kind may be given. When we have thought out some system which apparently produces fairly successful results and yet does not make us feel in the least comfortable it had better be resolutely discarded, for any improvement produced by it will only be a flash in the pan. Again, any plan which we have tried in previous crises, and found to be productive only of temporary alleviation, is not worth trying again in the hope that the third time may be lucky; the same thing will only happen again sooner or later, and probably sooner. However hard it is to believe, the fact remains that what we are pleased to call our style is, except in very elementary stages, practically unalterable; we always do much the same things with our arms and legs, but when we are playing well, we do them rhythmically; when ill, the rhythm vanishes and we say that we cannot time the shot. Any plan that is going really to do us good quickly makes us feel that the sense of rhythm is coming back; and as soon as that sensation makes its appearance it is time to hit with a vacant mind and forget what the plan was. Unless it does appear we are on a false scent and must stop and cast round once more—a thoroughly gloomy and unsatisfactory philosophy, but one with some bitter truth in it.

A SIMPLE SUGGESTION.

There are just one or two things that we may do to give ourselves a better chance of success. It is wise to take out only one club at a time and leave the others, not under the shelter of an adjacent bush, but safely out of reach in the club-house. If the peccant club is an iron it is particularly important to have no wooden club within hail. Golfing human nature is such that it is terribly hard to resist the temptation of a full drive or two. If we hit those drives well, no harm may be done and we shall return to our iron. But suppose, as is only too likely, that the drives are not quite perfect? Wooden clubs have so much to do with the pleasure of the game, and we all, or nearly all, set so much store by our driving, that the more important iron is at once thrown aside and we drive and drive again; we may continue to do so for the rest of the day and quite forget our original purpose in coming.

DINNER PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon gave a dinner party at Government House on Saturday at which the following ladies and gentlemen were present:—

The Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., Member of Council; the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Mrs. McBain; the Hon'ble Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Mrs. D'Monte; Mrs. Strangman; Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Legal Department; Monsieur J. G. Bendieu, Consul for the Netherlands; Don Jose Meana, Consul for Spain; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Jackson, I.M.S., Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital; Lt.-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital; Mrs. Street; the Misses Street; Lt.-Colonel S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, Bombay; Captain Raymond Nugent, H. M. S. "Swiftsure"; Mrs. Nugent; Mr. H. F. Sams, I.C.S., Post Master General; Major E. G. W. Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry; Sir Sassoon J. David; Miss R. Abraham; Mr. James A. Lord, Merchant; Aga Coochick Shah; Mr. T. W. Birkett; Mrs. Birkett; Mr. F. Watson-Smyth, Civil Engineer; Mrs. Watson-Smyth; Miss Rose; Mr. C. G. Stileman, Engineer, Port Trust; Mr. C. W. A. Turner I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department; Mrs. Turner; Mr. Alex M. Tod; Mr. G. F. D. Tennant, Solicitor; Mrs. Tennant; Mr. R. D. Setna, Official Assignee, High Court; Revd. Dr. Scott, Professor, Wilson College; Mr. C. N. Wadia; Mrs. Wadia; Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, Merchant; Commander E. W. Huddleston, R.I.M.

The following members of the House Party were also present:—The Right Hon'ble Earl Brassey, G.C.B.; Miss Dorien-Smith; Captain Blackburn, R.N.; Sir John Fuller, Bart, K.C.M.G.; Major the Hon'ble A. Hore-Ruthven V.C.; Mrs. Hore-Ruthven; the Lady Mabelle Egerton; Miss Egerton; Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mrs. Watson; His Excellency's Staff.

MR. LIONEL ABRAHAMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Mr. Lionel Abrahams of the India Office has arrived in Calcutta where he will have an opportunity of sounding commercial opinion on this side of India in connection with the question of railway finance he has come out to investigate. He leaves on Friday for Hardwar.

HAY WAGGONS ON FIRE.

CONFLAGRATION IN A STATION YARD

The station yard at Grant Road was the scene of a conflagration yesterday afternoon when three waggons, loaded with bundles of hay, were discovered to be ablaze. The waggons had arrived from Dakore and the hay was consigned to one Dayabhai Mathurbhai. They were standing on a siding at the North end of the station.

No sooner clouds of smoke were noticed than Mr. Framji Dharwar, the station master and his staff, accompanied by Jamadar Narayan Ramchandra of the Railway Police, hurried to the spot, and with the assistance of hamals and coolies succeeded in removing a large number of bundles of hay from the burning stacks.

They also shunted away several waggons loaded with hay that were in danger of being ignited. All the fire extinguishing appliances at the station were requisitioned. The fire engines also turned up and under the direction of Mr. Greenop, the operations were carried on and the blaze was put out in about half an hour, not however, before 268 bundles of hay had been completely burnt to ashes.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

The American Consul Henry D. Baker, has obtained leave of absence to visit his family in Europe. Mr. Baker will sail by the "Salsette" and "Malwa" next Saturday for Marseilles where he expects to meet his wife and infant daughter now in England, and then spend a month in Mentone, on the Riviera in Southern France. During Mr. Baker's absence the Vice Consul, Dr. Selby S. Coleman, will be in charge of the American Consulate. Mr. Baker expects to return in March.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Ballot held yesterday, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas, of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co.

GODOWN FATALITY.

Whilst working in a godown at Musjid Bunder loading bags of grain a labourer named Bachu Deshar sustained a fracture of the spine by a heavy bag accidentally slipping off the crane and falling on him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died.

BISHOP OF MOMBASA.

The Bishop of Mombasa leaves for Mount Abu to-day, and not to England as erroneously stated in our issue yesterday. He will spend a few weeks there and then proceed to other towns in Northern India, leaving after three months for England.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is stated that Mr. Azimuddin, Ph. D. at present employed in the Oriental Public Library, Bankipore, is going to the Oriental College Lahore on Rs. 500.

The Government School of Art, Calcutta, now completes its fiftieth year. In celebration of the occasion it is proposed to hold a small exhibition in the school premises by the end of the current year.

The Deputy Commissioner has passed orders in the Ajodhia cow-slaughter case against Ghafoor and Abdul Wahid under Section 188, I.P.C., convicting both and sentencing them to a fine of Rs. 150 each.

Mr. Adhar Krishna Bose, Assistant Chemist, Indian Tea Association and Mr. S. P. Chowdhury Assistant Chemist Rewa State have been elected Fellows of the Chemical Society, London.

In the Hockey Tournament held at Lucknow, the Aligarh College Hockey team has won the Dr. Ramlal Cup and eleven gold medals after contesting four teams. Horik's team of Allahabad being one of them, which was very strong and had continuously held the Cup for four years.

It is generally known that the Government of India has retained possession of Barrackpore Park and will undertake its up-keep as from April 1st of this year. The Governor of Bengal will have the use of it presumably, but it is to be the Viceroy's residence when he comes to Calcutta.

On Sunday Miss Maud Allan and Company left Calcutta for a "flying" tour through the Punjab, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, and Cawnpore, all to be visited in course of a fortnight; and on the 25th instant Miss Allan and her party will sail for Rangoon and the Far East.

The Madras High Court Vakils' Association under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, has sent a cablegram to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to advise His Majesty to appoint a practising Vakil of the High Court to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar.

It is understood that the Bombay Government have sanctioned the entertainment of 42 men, including one Deputy Superintendent, two Inspectors, and six Sub-Inspectors, for the Criminal Investigation Department in Sind. It is hoped that this will lead to the better detection of crime in the Province.

The Madras Government have approved of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to distribute a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 among District Boards, for the improvement of elementary school gardens. The Director suggests that the Boards may be asked to utilise the subsidy during the current year on all for any of the following objects: purchase of garden tools, sinking or repairing of wells, erection of compound walls, construction of reservoirs and purchase of seeds, plants, manure, etc.

In a lecture on "Crime in Ceylon," Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation, who is now in Ceylon, stated the other day that in America with a population of 90 million one in every eleven hundred was a criminal. In India with a population of about 300 million one in every 2,400 was a criminal and in Ceylon with a population of about 4 million one in every 1,300 was a criminal.

The sixth Bengal Provincial Conference of Co-operative Societies will be held in Calcutta from 31st January to 3rd February both days inclusive. His Excellency Lord Carmichael will open the Conference on the 31st at 12 noon and the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon will preside. The President, Mr. Lyon, will give an At Home party to the members of the Conference on the 2nd February.

The various wireless stations in this country are to be overhauled and, where necessary, brought right up to date. Port Blair, Diamond Island and Rangoon are each to have 10-Kilowatt plants, which will command a radius of between one and two thousand miles at night, when wireless is always at its best. Various systems of wireless telegraphy have been experimented with in India, but all it is believed, must now give way to that invented by Marconi.

The Calcutta Bow Bazar police are at present making enquiries with a view to determining the ownership of a motor-car, which was found unclaimed in Bow Bazar Street the other day. Much difficulty is being experienced in deciding the point owing to two gentlemen, named Rasool and Halwell, laying claim to the car. The former, who is a zemindar, stated to the police that he received the car on a mortgage for Rs. 1,500 from the latter; but he failed to explain how the car came to be in Bow Bazar Street.

In connection with the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Keshub Chander Sen, the Brahmo reformer, a meeting was held in the New Dispensation Church in Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta, to discuss his life and teachings and the legacies he has left to the people of his country. Rev. Brother Neogy pointed out that the first bequest was his views. His other legacies are prayerfulness, humble quest for truth, and communion with individual souls, for he believed, that this communion is the food and drink to the soul of every religious enquirer. The Rev. Mr. Anderson dwelt upon the broadness of Keshub Chandra's religious views and compared him to a precious stone which looked different in colour to each onlooker, according to the light in which he or she looked at it.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the following Resolution was accepted by the Government:—"That the Governor in Council be pleased to impress upon Collectors and other District Officers the good that may result from holding informal conferences with ryots in different centres in their Districts during their tours and, ascertaining from the people directly concerned their wants and grievances." The Government believe that the instructions which, by accepting this Resolution, they have consented to communicate to District Officers, refer to a course of action already to a great extent adopted. They wish to say, however, that they are fully in sympathy with the terms of the Resolution, and desire that Collectors will both comply with its terms and satisfy themselves that the same procedure is followed by the officers serving under them.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA) LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the world-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Shell case oil 150 deg.
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper.
The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.
BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUMBEAM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000
Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Tel. 1134.
183 A.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

OTTLEY—On Sunday, 4th January, at 15-30 hours, at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti (Berar), to Mrs. and Mr. J. P. Ottley, District Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Rly., Badnera, a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOSKINS—HUSSEY—On the 7th January, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. Stuart, George Douglas, only son of the late George Hoskins, of Canning Town, and Mrs. Hoskins, to Gladys Tweedale Owen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hussey, of Armenian Ghat, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

COVENEY—On the 10th January, at Byculla, Robert E. Coveney, dearly beloved husband of Amy, age 54 years, late Foreman, Machine Shop, G. I. P. Railway, Parel. (Other papers, please copy).

FERRETT—On the 4th January, at No. 1, Clyde Row, Hastings, Alfred Ferrett, aged 37 years, beloved husband of Emily Ferrett.

WOOD—On the 6th January, at Hastings, Sussex, Harry Wood, late of the East Indian Railway Company.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Ground.)

WEDNESDAY January 14.

Makar Sakranti, Hindu Holiday.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Last day of ballot for the election of Chairman, 10-30 to 4.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company Extraordinary General Meeting, 14 Hummum, Street, 3-30.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper on "The Roman Satirists," by Mr. C. A. Vince, Town Hall, 6-30.

THURSDAY, January 15.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: 'You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.

Jost's Fans Supply Engineering Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, 6.

Pardah Party at Government House, Malabar Point, 5.

FRIDAY, January 16.

Masonic Ball, Bombay Town Hall, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

CARS
MOTOR CYCLES
ACCESSORIES
SPARE PARTS
REPAIRS
LLOYDS INSURANCE.

BEST VALUE. MODERATE PRICES

The Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The New Education Policy	6
DAY BY DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	4
FOREIGN CABLES.	
S. A. Railway Strikes	7
Battle at Ojinaja	7
Turkish Buccaneers	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	
Catastrophe at Lonavla	7
Public Services	7
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Dinner Party at Govt. House	5
Indian Specie Bank	7
Embarrassing Prosperity	8
Another Press Act Case	9
LEGAL NEWS	
High Court Cases	9
The Cause List	9
Police Court Cases	9
GENERAL NEWS.	
All-India News in Brief	5
British Courts in Abyssinia	8
German Ideas	8
The Indian Peril	10
The Late Emperor Menelek	11
Hidden Woman	11
Rudyard Kipling	11
CORRESPONDENCE.	
B. B. and C. I. Level Crossing at Dadar	5
SPORTING NEWS.	
Entries for Saturday's Races	5
Bombay Races, 1914	5
Royal Bombay Yacht Club	5
Other Sporting News	5
COMMERCIAL	4
WEATHER AND SHIPPING	3
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
The Great Covent Garden Case	9
The Vogue for Velvet and Fur	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914.

THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY.

The only satisfactory outcome of the recent debate in the Imperial Council on the education policy of the Government was the assurance of Sir Harcourt Butler that, in regard to the introduction of the School Final examination in place of the Matriculation, in those provinces where this has not already been done, and the transference of the recognition of schools from the Universities into the hands of the Local Governments, nothing would be done in haste or without full consideration. "Indeed any action," he added, "in regard to the recognition of schools will involve legislation with its attendant process of consultation." At the same time such comfort as might be gleaned from this assurance is neutralised by the very strong speech which the Member for Education delivered in favour of the two courses which Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's resolution indicted, indicating that the Government, or, at any rate, the Education Department, is strongly wedded to a policy which aims at securing complete departmental control over the schools, and destroying as far as possible the authority of the Universities. "Legislation with its attendant process of consultation" is, unfortunately, as we know from experience, a poor panacea for popular discontent with Government policy in a Legislative Assembly that is dominated by an overwhelming official majority. It is outside the Council, therefore, that we shall have to look chiefly for that agitation and pressure in regard to these questions to persuade the Government to abandon a policy which, we are convinced, spells disaster for educational progress in this country.

A sinister feature of Sir Harcourt Butler's speech was his adoption of the cant criticism that education in this country has been too literary in character and subordinated to examination. These criticisms have mostly emanated from a small and extreme party whose opposition to education, as it has been administered in this country, is largely of a political character, and the fact that the Member for Education bases a defence of the proposed new policy on these grounds does not tend to remove the grave apprehension, which so widely prevails among non-official educationists, that motives of a political character have played no inconsiderable part in favour of the measures recently adopted or proposed to be adopted. But in any case we are unable to agree that Sir Harcourt Butler succeeded in his indictment of the Matriculation examination, his plea on behalf of the School Final, and his attempt to demonstrate that any benefit is to be gained by handing over the recognition of schools to the Education Department. His claim that every modern system of new educational organisation is based on a large and growing measure of State control is not altogether true. What is true,—in England, at any rate, for we are not enamoured of the Continental models which find so much favour in the bureaus of Simla and Delhi,—is that the State is now trying to rectify a condition of confusion in the educational system, which has been allowed to grow up by reason of the failure on the part of Government for a great number of years to perform its proper functions of ensuring the co-ordination of the various grades in the educational system. In England the policy up till recently was largely one of *laissez faire*, and the State has now awakened to the need for a properly co-ordinated system. Of "a large and growing measure of State control," in the sense Sir Harcourt Butler means, there are no signs. But in India the conditions are different, and the first thing to remember is that in England everything that is done is done with the consent, and even by the direction of, the people, while in India the policy of a Department is not so dictated. It is essential, in the matter of education, that the system should be one, not of rigid enforcement of departmental ideals by bureaucratic officials, but one which, while allowing for a proper measure of ultimate State control, and a proper system of State inspection to ensure the efficiency of schools, shall also allow for the healthy leaven of an "attendant process of consultation" and guidance by the educationists of the country, who are in touch with popular needs and aspirations in a degree that can never be attained by departmental officials coming from another country. Such a system we have in India, where there is and has always been a sufficient measure of State control. It is a mistake to speak as if the Government and the Universities were opposing bodies, or as if there were anything inimical to State control in the exercise by the University of its proper function of regulating the course of education. The large majority of the members of the Senate of the University are nominated by Government, all the important departmental officials belong to it, and the policy of Government, if it comes to a cleavage of opinion, is bound to prevail. But it enables free and open discussion, in which the opinion of those who are, as we have said, far more closely in touch with popular needs and general conditions than departmental officials is bound to have great weight and be of immense value in guiding the decisions of the governing authority in regard to such questions as the recognition of schools. The new policy adumbrated by Sir Harcourt Butler and indicated in recent Government resolutions and departmental measures would divest the University of all its natural functions and leave it merely to devote itself to post-graduate courses, instead of its proper work of preparing students to become graduates, and would go far to leave it without any power of control over the lines of education to be followed by those who would ultimately seek its portals. Sir Harcourt Butler falls into a much-favoured error of the day among a certain class of educationists when he distinguishes the Indian University from a teaching University. It is a teaching University in the broad sense of the word; the fact that its colleges are geographically widely distributed does not make it otherwise.

The proposal to substitute the School Final examination for the Matriculation of the University does not seem to us to offer any attractions, and it will certainly not do away with the alleged abuses for which it is offered as a panacea. It is in the first place merely the substitution of one examination for another,—an examination which is equally calculated "to cramp the development of the memory at the expense of the higher faculties." The recommendation of the Commission of 1902 to substitute the School Final as a test for service under Government and a qualification for admission to professional examinations has been discredited by experience. It was introduced in Bombay and admittedly broke down; not only Government Departments but mercantile offices expressing a preference for matriculation candidates, even if they had failed. Its re-establishment as the sole test for Government service by Lord Sydenham's Government was quite unjustified, and was more in the nature of a blow aimed at the University than an expression of confidence in the School Final. There are many reasons to account for this failure. In the first place we have to take account of the inequality of schools, making the certificates of unequal value; and, secondly, it is impossible to ignore the interest of schoolmasters in passing out a large percentage of boys, particularly in the case of aided schools, which is bound to act as a highly demoralising influence, and make the value of the certificates of a very doubtful character. On the other hand, the Matriculation superadds on to the school course an independent examination carried out by an authority and examiners who bring the examinee into a new and impartial atmosphere, and deal with him from a purely disinterested and detached point of view. At the same time the University recognises the importance of school training and the school record both by supervision and requirements. There can be no comparison, it seems to us, between the value of the two tests, and it only remains to be added that, in our opinion, the scheme, which Sir Harcourt Butler attempted to outline, of an oral examination conducted by the Inspector, in consultation with members of the teaching staff, with the assistance of the record and progress and conduct of the pupil, is of such a fantastical character that it could never be brought into any useful practice. Sir Harcourt Butler remarked that such a system "postulates capable and honest teachers," but it also postulates Inspectors of a type that we have not got and are not likely to get, and we are not sure that an oral examination of this character would not be calculated to put many boys at a greater disadvantage and to do them far less justice than any written test.

Finally it is essential in this matter to exercise a close regard for public opinion and the views of leading Indian educationists, who are almost unanimously against these proposals. The Bombay University has refused to have anything to do with the School Final, in spite of great official pressure, and in Madras, although Sir Harcourt Butler does not seem to know it, opinion against it is strong and growing, while in Bengal the suggestion of its institution has created consternation. It would not be in keeping with the general character of Lord Hardinge's Government to thrust a change of this character on an unwilling people, who feel, rightly or wrongly, that there is a tendency in some quarters to begrudge them the benefits of education they have hitherto received, and consequently look with suspicion on the new policy that the Education Department is producing. We have not dealt fully with the question of recognition of schools, which must be left for another occasion.

DAY BY DAY.

The Strike in South Africa.

The strike in progress through South Africa is symptomatic of the general unrest which pervades that country, and although it is confined for the moment to railwaymen, no one can foretell what the next day may bring forth. In the meantime, Johannesburg is in a state of siege, famine prices are ruling, strike leaders are being arrested, labour meetings continue to be held everywhere, the Trades Federation has declared in favour of a general strike and its secretary, Mr. Bain, has narrowly escaped arrest, the Union troops are mobilising rapidly, and a large body of Basutos have broken out in Jagersfontein mine. This is a grave situation, and though Reuter's telegrams seem now inclined to minimise its gravity, it may develop along lines calculated to cause serious trouble to the Union Government. Reuter's messages to-day stating that the strike is proceeding peaceably and that the Cape railwaymen appear to be opposed to it must be accepted with some reserve, in face of earlier messages indicating the determined attitude of the men, and specially of the Trades Federation which has demanded the immediate release of the seven leaders arrested.

Cause of the Trouble.

It may be remembered that during the strike of Rand miners in July last there was considerable discontent among railwaymen who, although they are civil servants, formulated a list of grievances. These grievances they were promised would be inquired into, but apparently the results of the official enquiry, if any, have not been satisfactory, for they have again advanced certain demands including a standard rate of pay, eight hours a day, and the abolition of piece-work. With regard to the trouble among the miners in Natal, a telegram from Durban to-day states that they have accepted the masters' terms and are resuming work; but this can only be but a temporary settlement, when we consider the serious disabilities under which this class labours. The miner is altogether in the power of the great mining houses, knowing well that if he offends one controlling interest he has no chance of getting employment on any other mine. Again, he has no security of tenure, and can be turned away at a day's notice. Naturally he has had to turn to trade unionism as a means of securing redress, which is grudgingly granted, almost inch by inch. Holidays are practically unknown, but it has to be remembered that one condition in favour of the miner is that while at Home he spends all his time in hard manual labour, on the Rand most of his time is spent in overlooking the natives, who undertake all the laborious work.

Reorganisation of Turkey's Forces.

The modifications made in the powers of General Liman von Sanders, who becomes Inspector-General of the Turkish Army, will doubtless be considered a triumph for German diplomacy. It was at first intended that General Liman von Sanders was to be Commander of the First Army Corps, that is to say, of all the troops stationed in the capital and its environs, with the exception of the fortresses of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. The German military mission will occupy itself mainly with the reorganisation of the defences of the capital and the Straits, and the First Army Corps is expected to serve as a model corps to set an example to the Army. The Turkish Fleet is, as our readers are aware, to be reorganised by Admiral Limpus, who has been lent by the British Admiralty. Though all these appointments have been declared to be non-political and mainly educational, they are apparently not so regarded among all the Powers.

The Aegean Islands.

As regard the future of the Aegean Islands, which form the subject of a Reuter telegram to-day, the British Note to the Powers suggested that all islands under Greek occupation shall be retained by Greece, except Imbros and Tenedos, but that she shall be required to undertake not to fortify or erect naval stations in any of the islands retained. The Note assumed that Itay's categorical assurances as to the evacuation of the islands held by her would be spontaneously fulfilled, but suggested that, when restored to Turkey, they should receive some form of autonomous government.

The School Doctor in Japan.

In a recent article we drew attention to the development of school hygiene in England. It is of much interest to note that in Japan, too, a similar movement has been very successful. Since 1891 there there has been attached to the Ministry of Instruction of Japan a medical councillor, whose function it is to deal with questions relating to the hygiene of schools. In 1896 a Commission was appointed to draw up a uniform scheme of legislation on school hygiene for the whole country, and as a consequence a law was passed in 1898 which brought the school doctor in existence.

The Work of the School Doctor.

In 1908 there were in Japan 11,868 schools with 6,459 doctors. To-day the proportion remains about the same. By special concession communes with a population less than 5,000 are exempt from the necessity of having a medical officer to themselves. The work of the school doctor in Japan would not seem to be hard, since three-fourths of them have only one school to attend, a third have two, while the rest have three or more. It is estimated that a school doctor has under observation not less than 500 pupils. Every communal school in Japan has no fewer than twelve classes. The medical officer has to visit every year in April all the pupils, examining them minutely, and must report on official forms the results of his examinations to the Government. Moreover, he has to keep a watchful eye to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, and to see that the buildings, desks, and so forth are kept in a good sanitary condition. Great attention is paid to physical education in the Japanese schools. In the communal and middle schools three hours a week, in the upper schools for girls three to six hours, and in the training colleges from two to four hours are given to gymnastics. In the lower classes gymnastics are represented.

"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."

"The Hindu Spiritual Magazine" for December is as entertaining as usual. The Editor, Babu Moti Lal Ghose, writes of "Life on the Other Side" in an article from which the following is a characteristic passage.

> The envious and the spiteful, the cruel and the vindictive, the arrogant and the selfish, the despots and the tormentors of the weak will find that, in the other world, their victims are better off than they, and that it is they themselves who have been vitally hurt by the exercise of their base passions, and not the objects of their persecution.

There are several interesting articles in the Mazagine, "Obsessions by Evil Spirits," by Dr. J. M. Peebles, being very readable. Occultism, to many minds, is nothing but obscurantism, but to Mr. Moti Lal Ghose and his contributors it is a very real thing and they treat it with the serious purpose and reverence of the scientist. Their "researches" may, of course, be scoffed at, but there is no doubt of their interesting character at least.

City Mortality Returns:

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, two attacks and deaths from plague and one attack from small-pox were reported in Bombay City. There was no case of cholera reported, during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 95, as compared with 73 of the corresponding period of last year, and 94 of the year before. Out of a total of 1,876 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, 40 were found to be plague-infected, Mandvi alone accounting for no less than 20 of the latter.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

No Barrier to Free Discussion.

"Times of India."—We think it would be impossible to show that the Act has ever acted as a barrier to the freest and frankest discussion of public questions. Indeed, if that view were advanced, it could be corrected at once by reference to the current issues of the Indian press. At the same time it has, without the long drawn agony of State trials, placed an effective curb on the license of the anarchical and seditious press. It has been said that the powers under the Act have been abused in order to exercise administrative control over newspapers and to check criticism by veiled references to the possibilities of action. The answer is that if irregularities of this character have occurred —of which no proof has been adduced—the existing political machinery in the country provides a remedy, either by way of interpellation in the Legislative Councils or by the moving of resolutions.

Supremacy of the Executive.

"The Parsi."—We earnestly appeal to Government to reconsider their attitude on the question. Indians and Europeans alike have more faith in justice than in the infallibility of the Executive. In a Court of Law they feel that they will have at least the satisfaction of submitting their view of the matter to the judgment of the Court and vindicating their character in face of an adverse Executive. The whole country is anxious to see the subordination of the executive to the judicial functions of Government; and it seems that the attitude of Sir Reginald and his party will not only lead to the renewal of agitation against the Press Act, but will also evoke further protests against the principle of the preponderance of the Executive over the Judiciary of the country.

The Sword of Damocles.

"Indu Prakash."—But it is not the actual penalizing which counts in such matters. It is the dead weight of the dread of the Act on the mind even of honest journalists, which is the gravamen of the complaint against the Act. We do not think that any Indian journalist, unless of the ultra-loyalist type, breathes freely, even though he belongs to the sober constitutionalist party. If therefore the popular members of the Council again see their way to pray for an amendment of the Act, they ought to pray for a provision whereby security shall never be forfeited nor any confiscation made without a trial and conviction, and whereby even the first order for security from an old standing press shall be appealable. It is the empowering of the executive to penalize and damn a person without trial and without even an opportunity to be heard, which is the worst feature of the Press Act. Short of demanding a repeal of the Act, we should demand at least a removal of the feature mentioned.

Communal Representation.

"Indian Daily News".—It is now apparent that the Moslem community is awakening to the futility—and the harmful character—of communal representation. It was the late Sir Herbert Risley's idea, which, in plain terms, was to continue the "divide et impera" policy even in Lord Mosley's Reform Scheme. Lord Morley meant well but he was dazzled and in the guise of protection of minorities, communal representation was introduced. Really it was to keep the Hindus and Mahomedans apart. It was an obvious mistake and it did not take long to detect it. But meanwhile a good deal of mischief has been done. It is an open secret that the Local Governments are unanimous in condemning it; for in practical working it has proved to be a genuine apple of discord. It has not served the purpose its sponsor represented that it would. On the other hand, it has been the prolific parent of many evils. The patient for whom the remedy was prescribed has now just begun to reject it. They have commenced to feel that communal isolation is not conducive to growth and that as forming part of the Indian body politic they must co-operate with the other members for mutual welfare. The story of the belly and the members in Act I of Corialanus has evidently been brought home to them and along with it the suicidal policy of isolation. At the meeting of the Moslem League at Agra the idea came very much to the fore and a motion was actually brought forward to postpone the consideration of the question of communal representation which, in years gone by, was one of the chief planks in the Moslem platform. The motion was eventually rejected but those who are accustomed to reading the signs of the times cannot overlook the fact that the idea of the uselessness of this form of representation is gradually permeating the Muslim mind.

Railway Board Personalities!

"The Englishman":—One of our weekly Financial contemporaries has an apparently inspired paragraph this week regarding the President of the Railway Board. It contains some very incorrect information in regard to Sir Trevredyn Wynne's future sphere of activity and altogether the paragraph is a futile attempt to belittle the services of the first railway man in India. It is true that Sir Trevredyn Wynne retires next May, but he goes Home to take up a far more responsible post than that of Managing Director in London of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway—important as that post is. It may interest "Capital" to know that Sir Trevredyn Wynne will succeed Mr A. Brereton at the India Office as Government Director of Indian Railways. Occupying such a responsible position, and even with the change of environment, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the emoluments of the appointment will be in keeping with the value of Sir Trevredyn Wynne's knowledge and experience. Comparisons are always "odious" but the reference to Mr Wood being snapped up at £4,000 a year salary is a subtle attempt to draw a comparison between the capabilities of two men who, to use a colloquialism, are "not in the same street." Sir Trevredyn Wynne is held in high esteem by the commercial community of India and, in fact, by all business men with whom he has come in contact. His patience, tact, energy and grasp of his work are prominent features in a man who will be sadly missed in the railway and business world of this country. We are afraid the same cannot be said of his late colleague whose facial likeness to a recent distinguished Viceroy was scarcely accompanied by a share of his counterpart's brilliancy.

S. A. RAILWAY STRIKE.

MASS MEETINGS AT TWO CAPITALS.

USE OF IMPERIAL TROOPS.

GOVERNMENT CALLED ON TO RESIGN

MASTERS AND MEN'S OPPOSITE VIEWS.

AUTHORITIES EXPECT EARLY NORMAL RUNNING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11.

The General Manager of Railways, Johannesburg, reports that a section of railwaymen wish to return to work. He anticipates a normal service to-morrow.

A detachment of the Defence Force is guarding the docks.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 11.

A meeting of strikers passed resolutions calling on the Government to resign immediately and petitioning the Imperial Government not to permit the use of Imperial troops in the present dispute.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11.

The central station and yards in other parts are strongly guarded by detachments of civilians in full service kit.

A mass meeting was held at Capetown. There were 6,000 present, only 2,000 of whom however, were genuine railwaymen. The feeling is generally against the strike.

The railway leaders said that the strikers were already hopelessly beaten. Labour leaders, however, strongly urged the men to stand by their fellow-workers in the Transvaal.

Resolutions were passed demanding the release of leaders and the disbandment of the Defence Force.

A PEACEFUL STRIKE.

NO NEED FOR MARTIAL LAW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CAPETOWN, Jan. 12.

Apart from one or two attempts to blow up the line, which were probably the acts of individuals, the strike is proceeding peaceably, strikers carefully avoiding any disturbance.

Consequently martial law has not been proclaimed.

Railwaymen in the Cape appear to be opposed to the strike, but the Natal men are much divided.

A telegram from Durban states that the coal miners have accepted the masters' terms and are resuming work to-day.

GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSALS.

PRETORIA BUILDERS' DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PRETORIA, Jan. 12.

A meeting in Pretoria of two thousand representatives of building and other trades decided practically unanimously in favour of a general strike.

A meeting of 9,000 men, at Johannesburg, held under the auspices of the Trades Federation, supported the proposal for a general strike.

The speeches were moderate in tone.

LABOUR LEADER'S ADVICE.

Mr. Cresswell, the leader of the Labour Party in Parliament, is now in Johannesburg. He declares that a general strike would be fatal to the true interests of workers. He also favours railwaymen seeking an amicable settlement.

15,000 ARMED MEN ON RAND.

It is anticipated that there will be from 12,600 to 15,000 armed men on the Rand when all who have been called out arrive.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.

ARRIVAL AT DURBAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Sir Benjamin Robertson has arrived at Durban from India.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LEAVES ALGIERS FOR MARSEILLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ALGIERS, Jan. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George has departed for Marseilles.

BATTLE AT OJINAJA.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN AMERICAN TERRITORY.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF REFUGEES.

BATTLEFIELD STREWN WITH CORPSES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Altogether six generals, 2,800 soldiers, with 200,000 cartridges and six field-guns, and 15,000 civilian refugees from Ojinaga, have been arrested in American territory.

There is great distress amongst the drenched and destitute refugees, who are huddled together with cattle and dogs.

The battlefield presents a scene of utter desolation, strewn with bloodstained sabres, rifles and corpses.

LORD MURRAY'S RETURN FROM C. AMERICA.

RETICENT REGARDING HIS NEGOTIATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Lord Murray has returned to London from Central America. He has refused to make any statement concerning either his negotiations on behalf of Messrs Pearson, the well-known contractors, with the Central American governments, or the Marconi affair.

DETACHMENT OF PANAMA BY U. S. A.

COLUMBIA SPECIFIES THE INDEMNITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Active negotiations are proceeding between the United States and Columbia regarding the compensation to be paid to the latter for the detachment therefrom of the republic of Panama through the direct instrumentality of the United States.

It is understood that Columbia asks for an indemnity of 25,000,000 dollars, and that her shipping shall enjoy equal rights with the shipping of the United States.

SHANGHAI OUTRAGE.

WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER SHOT DEAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12.

The founder of a commercial press, named Ho, was shot dead in the open street last night in the centre of the Settlement. The murderer was arrested.

The murder was doubtless committed out of revenge for Ho's action in urging the Municipal Council of the settlement to take control of the Chapel suburbs, adjoining the settlement, during the rebellion in July.

Ho possessed the finest printing works in Asia, turning out thousands of Chinese educational works annually, which contributed influentially to the modernist movement.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT.

DISSOLVED BY YUAN-SHI-KAI.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, Jan. 11.

A Presidential mandate has been issued dissolving Parliament.

The first Republican Chinese Parliament met at Pekin on April 8 last.

The opening was marked by general festivities throughout China. The inaugural ceremony took place in the Chamber of Representatives, and the occasion was marked by Yuan-Shi-Kai, the President, sending a message congratulating the delegates and hoping that the Republic would "last ten thousand years."

Five hundred representatives of the total number of 596, and 177 Senators out of 274 were present.

TIBETAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

SUCCESSFUL MILITARY COURSE AT ALDERSHOT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Four young Tibetans, sons of native governors, who were sent to England by the Indian and Tibetan Governments to receive an English education, have completed a seven months' course at the Army College at Heath End, Aldershot. They go to Rugby next term. It is stated that they have made remarkable progress.

BALTIC GALE DISASTER.

MISSING VILLAGERS SAFE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

A telegram from Koeslin states that all missing villagers have reached safely.

TURKISH BUCCANEERS

OUTWITTED BY AUSTRIAN CRUISER.

MAJORITY ARRESTED WITH REVOLVERS AND HAND--GRENADES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The captain of the steamer which conveyed the expedition of Turkish soldiers first to Valona and then to Trieste states that the commander of the Austrian cruiser Panther boarded him at Valona for the examination of his papers, and proved that 370 third-class passengers, whom he had shipped at Constantinople, believing them to be time-expired Albanian soldiers were really revolutionary irregulars. The majority were arrested and taken ashore with a large number of revolvers and hand-grenades. The rest were conveyed to Trieste.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL ACTIVITY.

DJAVID BEY'S MISSION TO FRANCE AND GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.

Djavid Bey has left for Paris in order to renew the loan negotiations. He will afterwards proceed to Berlin to continue the negotiations with regard to the Bagdad Railway.

TURKISH ARMY REORGANISATION.

GENERAL SANDERS' NEW OFFICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.

Important modifications have been made in the powers of General Liman von Sanders. He now becomes Inspector-General of the Army instead of Commander of the First Army Corps, which will be commanded by a Turkish General with a German officer as assistant. This is regarded as a concession to Russian susceptibilities.

The newspapers state that General Bronsart von Schellendorf has been appointed Assistant Chief of the General Staff.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.

It is understood that the Triple Alliance will reply to the British proposal with reference to the archipelago when the Greeks have withdrawn from Southern Albania. A satisfactory settlement is expected in a few days.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ADEN, Jan. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant left for Bombay at 10 p.m.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Marmora, with mails for Colombo and Australia also left at 10 p.m.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The death is announced of Sir J. C. M'Leod, Crimean and Indian mutiny veteran, Colonel of the Black Watch.

Sir John Chetham McLeod, G.C.B., Colonel of the Black Watch since 1907. Thirty-two years in the 42nd Royal Highlanders: served through Crimean Campaign, 1854-55: Indian Mutiny 1857-58: Ashanti War 1873-74.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Shore Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police, who formerly served for a long time in the Indian Civil Service.

Frederick Shore Bullock, C.S., C.I.E., was Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police, since 1909. He passed for the Indian Civil Service in 1868 and arrived in India, 1870: served in the North West Provinces till 1892 as Judge and Collector: Judicial Commissioner of Berar, 1892: Commissioner of Hyderabad assigned Districts 1895: retired from the service 1899. He served as the British delegate to the International Conferences on the White Slave Traffic.

At the forthcoming All India Sanitary Conference, delegates from India, Burma, Ceylon and Goa will take part in the discussions. The papers contributed number over seventy and cover a wide range of subjects. The programme is a very comprehensive one and the features of it will be the attention given to the engineering side of sanitary progress.

Other subjects include the investigation of various infectious diseases, improvements in the sanitation of urban and rural areas, supply and control of water and milk supplies etc.

The Conference will assemble on Monday January 19th in the King George's Medical College Lucknow, and will be opened by an address from the President, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL BENGAL ON I. M. S.

SENIORITY AND PROFESSORSHIPS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

At the Royal Commission on Public Services to-day, evidence was taken from witnesses representing the Medical Services in Bengal. Lord Islington presided and the co-opted members were Lieut.-Col. W. D. Buchanan C.I.E., Inspector General of Prisons, Bengal and Rai Bahadur Bihari Lal Pande, Civil Surgeon, Azamgarh, Provincial Service.

Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of Medical Service, was present.

The first witness, Col. G. F. A. Harris, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, said the unwillingness to enter the I.M.S., on the part of the best students in London was primarily due to the uncertainty of appointments in the service. The witness could not give a detailed opinion as to the advisability of establishing station hospitals but agreed that it would be some years before anything of that kind could be brought into full maturity.

The Chairman said it had been represented to the Commission that the work of the Medical Service could be done by private practitioners on short contracts.

In regard to this, Col. Harris said the advantages of a service were that such members were always available, easily replaced, better disciplined and turned out better administrative officers. The witness favoured the present system wherby officers were brought from military to civil surgeoncies. Keen officers could find opportunities, even in small places, of getting enlarged experience in medical practice.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The witness considered the four medical colleges in Calcutta deserving of Government aid. The training they gave was as good as in, and in some respects better than that got in, England.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, the witness said the vacant professional chairs were filled by men best fitted for them, irrespective of seniority in the service. He admitted further that it was in the interests of medical science and of the Service that the best available man should be appointed even if he was an outside practitioner. At present, of eleven chairs, nine were reserved for the I.M.S. To throw these chairs open would be detrimental to the popularity of the Service. To Mr. Fisher, the witness said it would be hazardous to form a separate medical service for women. It might be worked in the presidency towns but not in the mofussil.

To Mr. Sly, the witness said he was strongly in favour of granting study leave to Civil Assistant Surgeons.

To Lieut.-Colonel Buchanan, the witness said he thought the language difficulty in the way of putting all officers on a general promotion list, instead of a provincial one, could be surmounted.

DECREASE OF CIVIL PRACTICE.

Lieutenant Col. L. Rogers, I.M.S., C.I.E., Professor of Pathology, Calcutta Medical College, Bengal, thought that seven years, military service before officers could enter civil employment was too long. It should be reduced to between two and five. He asked for thirty per cent increase in the pay of the service owing to the increased cost of living and diminution of private practice. In the course of his examination, witness said that he preferred the present system of appointment to the civil side, rather than a system of selection. The value of a civil practice was now worth about one-third what it was twenty years ago. Jail allowance should be paid at a higher rate than at present in proportion to the amount of work done. Witness said Indians now went to England in such large numbers that they had difficulty in getting London hospital experience.

Captain Gilman, representing the Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department asked that the rules relating to parentage should be strictly enforced. Cases had occurred in which Indian Christians had entered the service as Anglo-Indians. He objected to the use of the term Subordinate. He said that there was a difficulty in getting officers for the department.

Assistant Surgeon Kedarnath Das, Civil Assistant Surgeon Bengal, wished to see more civil surgeoncies allotted to his department. Witness did not think Indians would have greater opportunities of experience in midwifery in England than in India. He said Professors should only be allowed consulting not private practice. Experience in England was not essential but it would make any Indian who had it a better man.

The Commission here rose for the day.

TELEGRAPH SUBORDINATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The Public Services Commission are not enquiring into the subordinate establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, but several questions relating to deputy superintendents have arisen and accordingly Messrs. Thurley and Walker will appear before the commission.

FAMINE RELIEF IN U. P.

HALF A LAKH ALLOTTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

At the meeting of the Indian People's Famine Trust this morning, Rs. 50,000 has been allotted to the United Provinces for famine relief.

CATASTROPHE AT LONAVLA.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS.

AQUADUCT ARCH FALLS IN.

TWO KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 12.

It was not until this morning that intelligence was conveyed to Poona of a singular and startling catastrophe which occurred at the Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Lonavla on Friday afternoon, and even then the flimsiest particulars filtered through.

I hastened to the spot which lies about three furlongs from the railway station. Here a series of aquaducts are in course of construction on the line running from Wulwan converging downwards to the verdant valley of Campoli.

On the Wulman line the arch of one of eight aquaducts under construction had been completed about a week ago and was manifestly safe and sound, when it suddenly collapsed, killing two labourers and injuring six, including four Chinamen one of whom is in a bad way. Had the arch failed ten minutes earlier the death-roll would have been appalling, as nearly a hundred labourers, including several women, took shelter beneath it to have their midday meal, the two who were killed obviously remained to have a smoke, or something of the sort, when the arch came to grief. The Chinamen were at work on an adjoining span and with the shock were hurled away about fifty feet.

No sooner the arch collapsed with a thundering crash than the wildest rumours were afloat as to the fatalities. Women from the adjoining labourers' camp horror-stricken at what had happened sought their husbands who fortunately were at work further up the line of the duct. But the villagers calculated that between 30 or 40 were lying dead or dying under the debris, and they actually attempted to force this belief upon the Lonavla Magistrate.

The debris consisted of boulders of concrete heaped one on top of the other or scattered in various directions.

The truth, however, was revealed by a police "panchnama" held the same afternoon, and the absurd exaggeration with reference to the number killed and injured was effectually dispelled.

Mr. Ormsby chief agent of Messrs. Paulin and Co., contractors to the Hydro-Electric Works, Mr. Cameron and other European officials were quickly on the spot. They were as much startled at the catastrophe as those connected with the works.

The arch did not crack in halves as might be imagined, but it heaved forward bodily at a thirty-feet span as if an earthquake had shaken it up.

Expert opinion as to how it could possibly have collapsed in this fashion is not available, but the layman's opinion is, that there was backing on one side and no backing on the other to counteract an induced thrust, or that the concreting was too fresh on one side.

Furthermore it is believed that there was no binding between the individual blocks, the arch had a clear 30 feet semi-circular span;—the backing on one side was only to a height of four feet and only ten stones were standing on that side after the arch had failed.

This is the first serious mishap since the inauguration of the Tata Works two years ago, although, blasting operations during the past year have accounted for several deaths.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

Captain Milward, Sherwood Foresters, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Bangalore Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Stewart, 45th Sikhs, has been selected for the command of that regiment vacant in April next.

Lieutenant Tottenham Miners, Rangoon, is posted to Military Works Rawalpindi Division.

Colonel Kavanagh, British Service, assumed command of the Fyzabad Brigade on 5th January.

Lieutenant Twislton Wykeham Fiennes from the 55th Battery Royal Field Artillery is posted to "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Amballa vice Lieutenant Batchelor promoted.

Lieutenant Deprez from the 102nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Rawalpindi is posted to B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Amballa vice Lieutenant Denison promoted.

Lieutenant Mitchell, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, is appointed a flying officer military wing Royal Flying Corps from 17th December.

Lieutenant H. L. Pope, No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant Colonel Codrington, 120th Infantry, is appointed to the command of that regiment and Major Pocock, 119th Infantry, becomes 2nd in command of the 120th Infantry.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE'S TOUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

Sir Robert Carlyle, Revenue Member of the Viceroy's Council, will make a short tour in the Central Provinces, leaving Delhi on the 18th instant.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY IN CAMERA.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA EXAMINED.

After his arrival from England on Friday last Sir Shapurji B. Broacha was served with a summons issued by Mr. Justice Macleod, under the Indian Companies Act, to appear before him yesterday, in chambers for examination under sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies Act in the matter of the Indian Specie Bank in liquidation.

In obedience to this summons Sir Shapurji appeared in his Lordship's chambers yesterday morning and the chambers were cleared, no attorney or counsel not concerned in the enquiry being allowed to be present.

The liquidator was represented in this enquiry by the Advocate-General, who was instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Government Solicitor; Sir Shapurji was represented by Mr. E. B. Raikes, who was instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

In the enquiry Mr. Nicholson was assisted by the Liquidator's agent Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, who was allowed to be present in the chambers. Some of the members of the Bank staff were asked to wait in the corridor but their assistance was not requisitioned yesterday.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

BUSINESS AT TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 14th, Sir Ali Imam will move that the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments be preferred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Vakil, Mr. Arbuthnott, Nawab Syed Muhammad, Mr. Huda, Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Khan, Sir William Vincent, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Das, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Donald and the mover.

Mr. Rama Rayaningar will move the following resolutions:—

1. That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council, that the reports of the Army in India Committee presided over by Field Marshal, Lord Nicholson, be laid on the table.

2. That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Local Governments be consulted as to the desirability of advisory boards composed of non-officials, gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of the districts being formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income Tax Act, at the Council meeting of the 16th.

Both the Decentralization Bill and the Local Authorities Loans Bill will be referred to Select Committees.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will move a resolution for the appointment of a committee of the Council to suggest improvements in the English mail service.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

DELHI, Jan. 12.

Sir Reginald Craddock will move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Sir Ali Imam, the Hon. Sir William Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Wheeler, the Hon. Mr. Achariar, the Hon. Sardar Daljit Singh, the Hon. Mr. Pandit, the Hon. Raja Abu Jafar, the Hon. Mr. Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. Das, the Hon. Mr. Bannerjee, the Hon. Mr. Rice, the Hon. Mr. Wynch, the Hon. Mr. Laurie and the mover.

INVESTIGATION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Rama Rayaningar will move the following resolution:—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that rules be framed for every collision and every serious railway accident being investigated openly by a mixed body of Government officials, railway officials and non-officials and for the publication of their report.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

MR. DORAN TO REVERT AS P. M. G., BOMBAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

Among the pending charges of the Post Office officials will be Mr. Doran, Postmaster-General, Bombay, who on return from leave will resume his appointment, when Mr. Sams, I.C.S., will probably take long leave.

Mr. Sheridan, C.I.E., will presumably take another extension of leave.

Mr. Streatfield James, Director of Telegraphs, will attain the age limit this spring and retire from the service.

LONAVLA SHOOTING CASE.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 12.

Paula Bettoni, an Italian miner, was to-day charged before Mr. Fawcett Sessions Judge and Jury with attempting to murder Shiva Prasad time-keeper employed on the Lonowli Hydro-Electric Works. Khan Bahadur Davur prosecuted, the accused being undefended. Evidence was led on the same lines as in the lower court.

EMBARRASSING PROSPERITY.

THE CORPORATION SURPLUS.

HOW TO SPEND IT.

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on the Budget estimates yesterday, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding.

DR. SUKHIA.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, resuming the debate, dwelt upon the question of water supply. Mr. J. A. Wadia and others had asked for a larger and cheaper supply of water for trades and industries. But the speaker drew the attention of these gentlemen to the section of the Municipal Act bearing on the subject. Those who had asked for an equilibrium of taxation in regard to water supplied to industries and water supplied for domestic purposes, forgot that their first duty was to give a plentiful supply of pure water first for domestic purposes before looking to the convenience of trades and industries. And he (the speaker) as a representative of the rate-payers was anxious to see that the latter were not mulcted in the interests of the rich mill-owners. A lot had been said about the mills and other industries having done immense good to the city. He, however, was inclined to think that these industries had been doing mischief rather than good to the city.

"SWEATED LABOUR" IN BOMBAY.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said they all knew how the mill-hands were sweated and how the mill-owners earned their money. As it was, the Municipality was not able to give a plentiful and pure supply of water for domestic purposes and he would ask members of the Corporation to think of giving the industries a fuller and cheaper supply of water and enriching the twice-rich mill-owners, only after they had satisfied the wants of the people. Instead of blaming the Corporation, the mill-owners should thank that body that it had been so liberal to them even before it had fully met the demands of the general public in this respect.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA COMPARED.

Dr. Sukhia further said Mr. Wadia had talked of the incidence of taxation in Bombay and in Calcutta and Madras. But he (the speaker) wondered if Mr. Wadia knew that the incidence of taxation in Bombay, which was Rs. 11 and a few annas, was much heavier than in the other two Presidency towns. It was in fact a crushing incidence in Bombay and they must do their best to lighten that burden on the people before trying to add to the riches of the mill-owners. Taking all the taxes into consideration, he (the speaker) asked which required a reduction. Some interested had advocated the reduction of the water tax, but the water-tax was one which was paid by rate-payers for the actual article they used. If any reduction was to be made it should be in the property tax, and particularly the general tax. If a reduction was made in the property tax, it was urged that only the property holder would be benefited. But he would say that that if property taxation was reduced and the landlord benefited, if not to-day, at least sometime, as was made plain by Sir Pherozeshah, the benefit would filter down to everyone.

WHEN LANDLORDS WILL REDUCE RENTS?

When the landlords knew definitely that they were not to pay more than a particular amount, they would reduce the rent. If the reduction of the general tax and the property tax on the one hand, and the other taxes on the other hand was compared, Dr. Sukhia said, out of a crore and twenty lakhs of rupees from eighty to ninety lakhs of rupees came from the general tax and the property tax. He asked for the sake of argument they should suppose that the general taxation was reduced, but that the property-holders did not make any reduction in the tenants' rent. The effect would be, if property-holders did not reduce the rents, they would have to pay the greater assessment. Taking licensing fees and town duties, he said that if they were reduced there would be no recuperation from assessment, and he urged that the best abilities should be utilised to give a reduction to the property-holders, as, if the latter did not reduce the tenants' fees, they would have to pay a larger assessment. From the present Budget, he said, of Rs. 1,23,00,000 it would be found that the property tax and general tax amounted to sixty or seventy per cent., and if anyone was to be benefited it should be those taxes who contributed to these two taxes. He believed that Sir Pherozeshah in his speech had said that when there was a good deal of surplus it should not be given back to the people but should be utilised for other purposes. There were thirty-one lakhs of rupees to-day. No reduction should be made at the present juncture—but when such reductions were made, it should be given to the property-holders. At present they should wait. He thought that at present it would not be possible to utilise more than a crore and twenty thousand rupees.

Turning to the plea for the reduction of the water-tax and licensing fees made by some of the members, he (the speaker) said that the money from the general taxes provided for different departments of the Municipality. If the licensing could be brought to such a level that all the expenses of the licensing department and contributions in ratio for the maintenance of the other departments, could have been paid, as was done from the taxes of the property holders—then it would be time to ask for reductions. He asked earnestly that the licensing fees should not be reduced. The town duties were reduced from time to time but the Municipality was not in the least benefited. He urged that when a reduction in taxation came to be considered, the property tax should be first considered, and after that had been reduced to a minimum, other taxations might be considered. But at present they should wait, and possibly, next year a rebate could be made to the property-holders.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy was against reducing the general tax. He said the incidence of taxation since 1865 had gone up very much with the result that the burden on the poor had been very heavy. The only people who seemed to have benefited during the period were the landlords, of whom Dr. Sukhia was one. He (the speaker) was against reducing taxation in spite of a large cash balance because they had to meet a number of very urgent and important demands, and it was their duty to see that their money was not frittered away. Dr. Sukhia had enunciated a new theory of economics by saying that the industries did harm to the people but he (the speaker) could rate it at its value.

DR. D. B. MASTER.

Dr. D. B. Master was of opinion that they had accumulated these large cash balances by starving the sanitary needs of the city. They had been crying for years for a larger supply of water with a bigger pressure. They had heard of rooms on the top floors of tall buildings lying uninhabited owing to the searcity of water which could not reach them on account of the low pressure. Then the stamping out of malaria was another measure which wanted to be prosecuted vigorously and whole-heartedly. This urgent measure had not been taken up in the way in which it should have been, on one pretext or another, and yet they had these large cash balances. If they wanted to stamp out this disease from Bombay, they must go in for preventive measures whole-heartedly as no half measures would avail.

MORE FIRE-ESCAPES NEEDED.

Dr. Master next drew the Corporation's attention to the very limited number of fire-escapes that the Fire Brigade possessed. A larger number of them were required, so that they could be placed at different centres in the city from where they could be more easily taken to the scene of fire. They should also have an ambulance brigade in connection with the Fire Brigade to carry to hospitals people injured by the fires. Then they must also improve the small and silted sewers. All these were reforms which were urgently needed, and he repeated it was foolish economy to accumulate big balances by neglecting to carry out urgent reforms.

DR. J. CURSETJI.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji thought the only way in which they should utilise the big balances, if they wished to spend them at all, was to spend them for the sanitary improvements of the city. Addressing Mr Wadia he said that the mill-owners got the fat and the shareholders the lean.

Sir Pherozeshah: Not the mill-owners; the Agents.

Mr. Wadia: Yes, he ought to know: he was both (laughter.)

"NOT FLUSHED WITH MONEY."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they were not hard up; nor at the same were they flushed with money, and they should say or do nothing which would make the people believe that the Corporation had surplus money, which they could throw away. Also he would not agree with some of the previous speakers when they talked of a big surplus. He was on the contrary, inclined to think that it was a small surplus. Now the question was how they could best spend it. This surplus was derived from an accumulation of revenue and therefore the two objects on which they could spend it were in his opinion the improvement of roads and lighting. Some of the improvements suggested by Mr. Wadia and others were certainly desirable but they were big objects, which could only be made from loan funds. Some had expressed a doubt as to whether they could spend the surplus on road-improvements but he was inclined to think they could do so even though it amounted to practically relaying the roads.

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the Budget was eminently satisfactory, and was so considered by everybody. They should not play with taxation, reducing and increasing it. He felt that unless the change continued for some time they would be justified in disturbing the incidence of taxation, and one of the reasons against reducing taxation was that there were several problems awaiting solution in the near future, and funds would be necessary. If these were not forthcoming, the result of reducing taxation might be that they would have to be raised again in the near future.

Continuing, he said, that the administration should not only provide for health conditions, but certain amenities which citizens were justly entitled to. Taxation should not be heavy, and he asked if anyone could so describe it in Bombay. The principal source of revenue was the general tax. He failed to see that a half per cent. reduction would benefit the poor tenants. He was absolutely certain that it would mean so much more into the pockets of the landlords. Mr. Wadia had with peculiar humour pleaded for the reduction of the water-tax. Mr. Wadia's description of the mill-owners made them out as a body of philanthropists, who were toiling night and day for the benefit of the country's teeming millions. But the rest of the world knew this was preposterous; to them it seemed that if mill-owners had done anything for the people, they had done more for themselves. In conclusion he (the speaker) referred to a remark of Mr. Baptista's to which he took exception. In calculating the difference between expenditure and income, he had given the figures as ten per cent. This should be four per cent.

MR. P. C. SETHNA.

"USE IT OR ABUSE IT."

Mr. P. C. Sethna said that the absorbing topic of the Budget discussion had been the surplus. It was gratifying to find that almost every speaker had agreed with the Executive in its definite proposals. Suggestions were made, and in regard to that he would only give the story cited by Mr. Wacha, hoping that the Executive would either use it and not abuse it. Referring to some of the adverse comments made by Mr. Baptista on Budget figures, he (the speaker) contended that if the Budget was not prepared in the manner Mr. Baptista would like it prepared, the present was not the time for the consideration of such details. At present the income and expenditure for the year should be attended to. If Mr. Baptista had definite proposals to make as to the preparation of the Budget, he should have brought forward a proposal. As to the statement that they were receiving fourteen lakhs of rupees from the Halalkore tax and spending seventeen lakhs, Mr. Baptista required that more should not be spent than was received. Section 140 laid down that there should be a restriction to a minimum of three per cent. There was only one of two alternatives, to either reduce the seventeen lakhs expenditure to fourteen and thereby render the department defective, or apply to Government to sanction the altering of the section.

GROWING INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

Referring to Mr. Baptista's criticism that the incidence of taxation during the last few years had increased, Mr. Sethna said that it was bound to increase in a growing city, where the amenities of life were greater. They had better houses and the people were able to pay better rents. The condition of the poorer classes had also improved, as they received better wages. The incidence of taxation must increase, he said, whether it was in Bombay, in Asia, or in Europe or America. Referring to Mr. Baptista's complaint that the lapsed grants were not included, he (the speaker) thought it was not possible that they could be included. A Municipal Budget, so far as lapsed grants were concerned, was prepared from the Government Budget. The legislature laid down that the Council could not assume a higher liability without the Budget grant. In theory the lapsed grants were included, for the assumption was that the year was begun with them. They included so many different items under so many different heads that they could not be shown.

"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."

In conclusion Mr. Sethna said that Mr. Wacha had rightly observed that administrative finances consisted of "lean" years and 'fat' years. From 1907 to 1910, there was an excess of expenditure over income; from 1910-13 the excess was of income over expenditure, and at present it had reached thirty-one and a half lakhs of rupees. He hoped that the 'fat' years would continue, as it was necessary to beautify the city, and thereby enable them to justify the proud motto that the Corporation had assumed to itself.

Mr. R. S. Navalker expressed general agreement with the views of the Hon. Mr. Chinoy.

MR. F. M. CHINOY.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy replying on the debate said they had had a full and lively debate, and very little remained to be said. He was glad to find that everyone who had spoken had been in agreement with the proposals of the Standing Committee, and that even Mr. Chunilal Mehta had been convinced that it would not be desirable to reduce the General Tax at this stage. Mr. Baptista had taken exception to the Budget being described as a Prosperity Budget. But, he (the speaker) said no one had used that expression. He had congratulated the rate-payers not on a Prosperity Budget but on the general prosperity of the City and on the stability of the financial position of the Municipality as reflected in the Budget. There could be no question that commerce had developed, wages had improved, landed property considerably appreciated and their revenue enhanced by lakhs in consequence. Much remained to be done, however. Taxation could not therefore be reduced to the minimum and it was not possible to give them a Prosperity Budget. Nor was the present budget an ideal budget balancing evenly the income and expenditure sides.

DEFICIT BUDGET.

It was a budget deliberately providing for a deficit and Mr. Baptista condemned it on theoretical grounds. To get his ideal budget, they should have to raise the rates of taxation to meet the deficit, in spite of large balances. That, however, was not a policy which had commended itself to the Corporation in the past. Whenever they had had large balances from which they could meet temporary increases in expenditure over income, they had deliberately gone in for Deficit Budgets. Within the past thirteen years they had done it on nine different occasions and so far as he was aware, Mr. Baptista who was for years a member of the Standing Committee acquiesced in that policy. Nay, as Chairman of the Standing Committee he himself had introduced a Deficit Budget, the deficit amounting to Rs. 50,000 more than what was now proposed.

WATER REVENUE.

Mr. Chinoy further said:

As regarded the water revenue, a balance of about Rs. 40,000 had been provided for and Mr. Baptista said that that was contrary to law. No doubt, under the Act they should not take more than what the water supply cost them for the year. But that did not mean that an equillibrium must be maintained to a fraction. Out of an income of 22 lakhs there remained a balance of Rs. 40,000. If they wanted to give it up, they would have to go into decimals as pointed out by the Commissioner. This was another illustration of the effort made by the Commissioner to give the Corporation a correct idea of the state of affairs. These Rs. 40,000 could have been easily absorbed in the budgetted expenditure and there would have been no dispute as to theoretical niceties, but the Commissioner knew that the Corporation had taken and would always take a practical and business-like view of these questions.

LAPSED GRANTS.

As regarded lapsed grants, the Standing Committee called attention to the matter in their latest review of the Administration Report. Mr. Baptista wanted these to be included in the total outlay and he said the deficit would then assume such an alarming figure as to silence all demands for reductions. That had not been the practice hitherto followed. After all, it was a question of book entries and if the Corporation thought it would be better to follow Mr. Baptista's plan, the question might be considered and definitely decided.

The Hon. Mr. Chinoy's motion was then passed, and the discussion of the Budget item by item was taken up, and several items were gone through.

Mr. D. E. Wacha enquired of the members of the Standing Committee what the sort of coal and by the Municipality was, its quality and the rate at which they bought it.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that when they wanted to buy Cardiff coal, the rate in the Bombay bazaar was Rs. 37-8.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that never during the last two or three years had the price of Cardiff coal gone beyond Rs. 25 or Rs. 26 in the Bombay bazaar.

Before adjourning the meeting, Mr. A. M. Todd congratulated Sir T. B. Nariman on the honour of knighthood recently conferred upon him.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

INDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

FIRST OF ITS KIND TO BE STARTED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

A committee comprising the Hon. Mr. Lyon, Sir Rajendra Mukerjee, Mr. Samman Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mr. B. C. Mitter and Mr. S. R. Dass is arranging to start an Indian school in Calcutta to be run on the English public school lines.

The institution will commence upon a small scale with fifty boys, under one headmaster and two assistant masters from Home in a house to be rented in the suburbs, some of the members of the committee guaranteeing the expenses. The committee have had an interview during the past few days with Lord Carmichael who promised the moral support of the Bengal Government but thought it would not be fair to the poorer educational institutions to contribute to this fund.

DISTINGUISHED COLD WEATHER VISITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Amongst visitors to Calcutta just now are General Sir Robert Scallon, commanding the Lucknow Division, who leaves on Tuesday (to-morrow) for Dacca where he will spend a month in connection with the Manoeuvres.

Mr. W. J. M. MacCaw, one of the Ulster Unionist M. P's. who is well known in India in his capacity of senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Kettlewel, Bullen and Co., is another cold weather visitor. M. MacCaw is leaving almost immediately for England to resume his place alongside Sir Edward Carson in the Parliament.

SIR T. R. WYNNE'S RETIREMENT

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

With reference to various reports which have found publication in connection with the future of the President of the Railway Board, it may be stated authoritatively that there is no truth in the story that Sir T. R. Wynne is joining the Bengal Nagpur Railway Board.

As a matter of fact it is not even yet settled as to when Sir T. R. Wynne will leave India. The report that he is succeeding Mr. Brereton at the India Office is also premature.

BURMA JUDICIARY.

A SEVENTH DIVISIONAL JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

Hs Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the creation of a seventh divisional Judgeship on Rs. 2,500 per mensem and Divisional Judges will be graded as follows:—First grade, two at Rs. 2,750; second grade at Rs. 2,500; third grade at Rs. 2,250, fourth grade at Rs. 1,800 and one vacant.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.

EUROPEAN BOYS' MISHAP AT ANANTPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 12.

It is reported from Anantpur that two boys named W. Watson and Borebank who were out there for the holidays have been drowned. They belonged to the Bangalore schools Watson having gone to his parents at the station. Young Watson's sister was also in the accident but was rescued.

BURMA RICE CROP.

43 MILLION CWTS. AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

The provincial estimate of the acre outturn of the fourth forecast for the year 1913-14 has been reduced from 94 to 91 per cent. and the total internal consumption stands at 3,250,000 tons leaving available for export 43 million cwts of cleaned rice.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The preliminary examination in the Rajabazar bomb case was continued to-day. Corroborative evidence was given in the case of the Bhastora Seary, and Kali Pado Ghosh was indentified by his former employer, the manager of a small printing press.

BRITISH COURTS IN ABYSSINIA.

NEW TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED

PARALLEL WITH INDIAN PRACTICE.

In view of the official confirmation of the death of Meneliff, considerable interest is aroused as to the future of Abyssinia. From time to time during recent years fears have been expressed that complications would arise in the event of his death, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Great Britain has considerable interest in the preservation of order, especially in view of the large number of British subjects—mainly Indians engaged as agricultural labourers—resident in Abyssinia. Moreover, the country is in a large measure surrounded by British territory or protectorates, the chief exceptions being French and Italian Somaliland. In order to safeguard their common interests, Great Britain, France and Italy in 1906 signed an agreement providing for the maintenance of the status quo, etc.

Last night an interesting step regarding Great Britain's jurisdiction over its subjects in Abyssinia was announced. An Order in Council was published in the "London Gazette," declaring the establishment of a system of British Consular Courts in Abyssinia.

The jurisdiction of the courts will be confined to British subjects, and to foreigners in certain specified cases. The courts will deal with both civil and criminal matters, and will be held by consular officers appointed by the Consul-General, who may himself visit, in a magisterial or judicial capacity, any place in Abyssinia to hear cases. He may also order, on the application of either party to a suit, that any case may be sent up to him for trial.

Provision is made for the appointment of assessors in any case where this course may be necessary, and it is stipulated that such assessors must be British, provided a suitable British subject is available.

As regards the jurisdiction of the court, it is provided that no person shall be amenable to the consular courts for any act which would not be a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of a court of justice in British India. Criminal jurisdiction, so far as circumstances permit, will be exercised in conformity with the law in force in British India, and with the powers vested in the courts and magistrates there. Crimes which in British India would be capital must be tried by the Consul-General, with an assessor or assessors. In certain cases accused persons may be sent to Bombay or Aden for trial.

The powers of punishment vested in the courts are in accordance, mainly, with those possessed by the courts in British India. No death-sentence may be carried out without the direction of the Secretary of State, who may mitigate or remit any sentence passed by any court.

Power is reserved to deport offenders under certain conditions. The courts may also deal with matrimonial causes and with matters of probate and administration.

A register of British subjects is to be kept in the office of every British Consulate, and British subjects resident in the country will be required to register themselves in January of each year. Registration certificates will be issued by the Consulates. Persons not of Asiatic or African descent arriving in the country may be registered as British subjects at the option of the Consular officer.

A person of Asiatic or African descent may be registered as a British subject if he either produce a passport as a British subject from India or a British possession or protectorate, or files an affidavit showing that he was born within his Majesty's dominions or within the territory of any prince or State in India under the suzerainty of or in alliance with the King, or in a British protectorate, or that he is a naturalised British subject.

AGREEMENT WITH POWERS.

Under the treaty of 1906, Great Britain, France and Italy undertook to observe a neutral attitude in Abyssinia, and not to intervene in the event of complications except to protect foreigners and in the common interests of all three Powers after a common understanding had been arrived at. It may be assumed, therefore, that the constitution of the British courts has the approval of both France and Italy.

There are in Abyssinia a considerable number of non-natives, chiefly engaged in agriculture, a large proportion of whom are British subjects from India and elsewhere. It is no doubt largely for the protection of these British subjects that the new courts have been established.

The Order in Council is dated December 19, before the death of the Emperor was officially known in London.

ASST. DIRECTOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

Colonel C. E. Nichol, D.S.O., British Service, has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services in India, Jubbulpore and Jhansi Brigades, with effect from 3rd January 1914 vice Colonel T. J. R. Lucas, British Service, retired.

FRENCH CRUISER AT KARACHI

ARRIVAL OF JEANNE D'ARC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

The French cruiser Jeanne D'Arc arrived here to-day on a friendly visit.

GERMAN IDEAS.

CHANCELLOR'S REMARKABLE LETTER.

NATIONAL IDEAS AND IDEALS.

Professor Lamprecht, of the University of Leipzig, who perhaps more than any other German historian is trying to get to the root of the development of modern Germany, has—as a protest against current conceptions of the Imperial Chancellor—published a remarkable letter which Herr von Bethmann Hollweg wrote to him last June. The letter causes considerable anxiety to the military and Chauvinist Press, which hastens to suggest that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg would do better as a university professor than as Imperial Chancellor.

"Herr von Bethmann Hollweg says that he very well realises the advantages which France and Great Britain have obtained by their presentation everywhere of national ideas and ideals.

"He says that Germany, if she really desires to pursue a world policy, must follow the same course, but that while the Government can support and stimulate the main work has to be done by the people. It is not the French and British Governments that have accomplished so much in this direction, but the united and determined French and British peoples that have brought national ideals to expression.

"Germany is as yet too uncertain to enjoy the power of suggestion of the British and the French. A Frenchman represents Paris and an Englishman represents the British Isles, but a German does not incorporate Germany.

"Her von Bethmann Hollweg says that in his opinion, moreover, the importance of Germany's task in these respects is insufficiently appreciated in Germany. The Germans are a young people with, perhaps too innocent a belief in force and too little appreciation of 'the finer methods,' and they do not yet know that 'force alone has never yet been able to maintain what force has won.'

"He quotes the phrase of Rostand, 'C'est au moment qu'on veut redoubler de force qu'il faut redoubler de grace,' and says that not all Germans are ripe for this aspect of Imperialism. He says that what is chiefly necessary is that the German people shall be awakened, but that the Government cannot accomplish the task without the consant support and co-operation of the educated classes. Everything that they can do will earn the gratitude of posterity.

"This letter," says the "Times" Berlin correspondent, "certainly states in the shortest possible space what most friendly observers of modern Germany think without daring to express their view so plainly, and much less without hoping to hear it expressed by a German Imperial Chancellor. For at any rate twenty years past any attempt to say what Herr von Bethmann Hollweg says so admirably has been branded in this country as nothing but anti-Germanism and *hetzerei*."

FRENCH TRAMPS.

SEVERE ENACTMENT.

"Since November 15 every tramp and vagabond found wandering in France has been taken into the police-stations to be measured and photographed, and sent out with a document giving all particulars regarding their persons and past record," says the "Daily Graphic." "This paper they must produce at any moment for verification. All this is in accordance with a law passed in 1912 making it compulsory for three classes who habitually use the roads to so register themselves. These classes are itinerant dealers and pedlars at fairs and markets and tramps and vagabounds.

"Regarding the first two classes, the new law is more protective than vexations. Though they have to declare themselves, the mere production of their papers will at once show their bona fides, and a number which all must carry will allow headquarters to learn at once the history of all the wandering family. These two classes have to obtain official books containing proofs of their identity, photograph, name, nationality, date and place of birth, last residence, and profession.

"The measure is more severe for tramps, who were described by a Senator when the law was discussd as mostly vagabonds without house, home, or country, who, under the appearance of a problematical profession, wander the roads without caring either for the laws of health or decency or the laws of the land. From now every individual reputed to be a tramp must procure a book of anthropometric identity, which the authorities are free to refuse. This book, besides having all the indications common to the other two classes, must have two photographs, face and profile, finger-prints of both hands, and all particulars of the person of the individual according to the Bertillon method. Heads of families must carry a collective book in which particulars of each member of the family over two years old must be recorded, even to finger-prints. Every tramp, on making a stay of even twenty-four hours in a commune, must present his book at the mairie to be endorsed.

"Of late years the number of undetected crimes and robberies, presumably committed by nomads, has increased to an alarming extent in France, and as this class has no fixed abode it has been extremely difficult for the police to lay hold of the culprits. It is hoped that this compulsory registration will lead to a considerable diminution in crime. As to the number of tramps in France, it is impossible to give the exact figure, for registration is still going on, but 3,500 have already been measured and photographed. It is estimated that the total will reach over 10,000.

"It will be extremely interesting to see what effect this strict surveillance will have on the genus tramp in France. One authority suggests that the probable result will be an exodus into neighbouring countries."

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DRUGGISTS AT LAW,

"PAIN KILLER" PATENTEES' SUIT COMPROMISED

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman*).

THE DAVIS LAWRENCE & Co., *v.* C. MAHAJON & Co.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants (Mahajan and Co.) to restrain then by injunction from selling or exposing for sale any bottles of "Paincurer," or from passing of the same goods as the "Painkiller" of the plaintiffs; the plaintiffs also claimed that all the bottles of "Paincurer" in the possession, power or contral of the defendants may be destroyed and that the defendants may be ordered to account to the plaintiffs for all profits made by them by the sale of the bottles of Paincurer or in the alternative may be ordered to pay damages to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs are a firm having its registered office at New York they are doing business in Bombay at 18, Church Gate Street. The defendants' firm carries on business at Shaik Memon Street. A certain fluid preparation of the plaintiffs is known in the whole of India as "Painkiller." It has had an immense reputation for nearly 70 years. This fluid is bottled in peculiar shaped bottles and these bottles are known as the bottles containing "Painkiller." Several persons have very often imitated both the colour of the fluid and the bottles in order to take an unscrupulous advantage of the popularity of the plaintiffs preparation. The last of such attempts was made by the defendants who dishonestly and frandulently put on the market and exposed for sale in Bombay bottles of fluid, the shape of the bottles and the colour of the fluid being exactly similar to those of the plaintiffs' preparation known as "Painkiller." The labels on the defendants' bottles closely resemble the labels on the plaintiffs' bottles. The defendants have styled their preparation "Paincurer."

The plaintiff's contention was that the object of the defendants in styling their preparation as "Paincurer" and exposing the same for sale in bottles got up in the manner aforesaid to imitate the plaintiffs' goods, was to pass off their goods as the plaintiffs' goods. The plaintiffs therefore prayed for (1) injunction and (2) all profits received from the sale of these bottles or in the alternative for damages.

MARKED AND NOTICEABLE DISSIMILARITIES.

The defendants in their written statement denied that there was anything distinctive either in the name "Painkiller" or in the shape of the bottles. Bottles used by the plaintiffs were similar to bottles used by the manufacturers of several other preparations. The defendants also denied that they had dishonestly or fraudulently put on the market or exposed for sale bottles of a fluid of the exact colour of the plaintiffs' preparation. The defendants said that there were marked and noticeable dissimilarities in the bottles labels and boxes used by the plaintiffs and the defendants. They have not adopted any get up with the object of imitating the plaintiffs' goods, therefore, the plaintiffs were not entitled either to injunction or damages.

The Adovate-General and Mr. Ralkes appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

After the suit was heard for some time by His Lordship, it was compromised, by consent of both parties.

A decree infavour of the plaintiff was passed by consent. The decree was in terms of prayer (1) of the plaint viz., that the defendant to be restrained by injunction from selling or exposing for sale any bottles of "Paincurer" similar to the one produced by the plaintiffs in court.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Smetham, Byrne Co.

Solicitors for defendants:—Amin and Desai.

RICH PARSI LADY'S WILL.

ALLEGED "FRAUD COERCION AND UNDUE INFLUENCE."

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

JERBAI, WIFE OF HIRJIBHOY BOMANJI WARDEN, AND MANEKBAI, WIFE OF FRAMJI NANABHOY MAMA, *v.* RUTTONBAI, WIFE OF JEHANGIR ARDESHIR WADIA.

This was a petition for probate of the last will and testament, with a codicil thereto, of Bai Pirojbai, widow of Framji Dossabhoy Mama. Pirojbai died in Bombay on the 17th June, 1913, having before her death executed a will on the 6th October, 1905, and a codicil thereto on the 10th June, 1913. The petitioners are the two surviving daughters and two of the three executors appointed under the will, the third executor, Pirojshah Bomanji Jeejeebhoy having died in August, 1913. Pirojbai's son, Cowasji, predeceased her, leaving a widow Merbai and a daughter Ratanbai, the caveatrix. Pirojbai had also a daughter, Hirabai, who predeceased her leaving her surviving husband, N. S. J. Jeejeebhoy; two daughters, Jeelubai and Gulbai; two sons, Rustomji and Cursetji; and Merwanji R. Batter, the husband of a predeceased daughter Soonabai.

Pirojbai left property of the value of about Rs. 1,45,000, and the petitioners now pray that probate may be granted to them of the said will and codicil.

Against the grant of probate of the will, Bai Ratanbai has filed a caveat. She states that, by her will, the deceased Pirojbai, who was her grandmother, after providing for certain charities and bequeathing certain legacies, bequeathed the residue of her property upon certain trusts for her son, Cowasji, and by her will directed that on his death the said residue should be divided into four equal parts after deducting therefrom two sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 therein mentioned. Out of the four equal parts, one was directed to be given to the children of Cowasji, after deducting therefrom Rs. 5,000, which was to be paid to his widow Merbai. In case Cowasji left no other issue except the caveatrix, then the income of the said one-fourth part was to be paid to her (Ratanbai) and, after her death, the *corpus* was to be divided equally between her children.

"ALMOST LOST HER BRAINS."

Cowasji died on the 5th June, 1913, and the sudden death of her only son so prostrated, so says the caveatrix, her grandmother Pirojbai, who, had already been ailing for some time and was then dangerously ill, that she almost lost her brains and never completely recovered her senses from that day till her death on 17th June, 1913.

The caveatrix alleges that, in order to deprive her of the legacy bequeathed to her under the will, the petitioners, taking advantage of the extremely weak mental and physical condition of Pirojbai, got her to execute an elleged codicil on the 10th June, 1913. The said codicil is challenged by the caveatrix as procured by the petitioners by fraud, coercion and undue influence and at a time when the deceased Pirojbai was not in a sound and disposing state of mind. On these grounds she prays that the Court will refuse probate of the alleged codicil and only grant probate of the will of the deceased Pirojbai, after the same is proved in solemn form by the petitioners.

Mr. Bahadurji, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes appeared for the petitioners.

The Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Davar appeared for the caveatrix.

The evidence of Major Gordon-Tucker, I.M.S., was recorded and further evidence was being taken when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the petitioners: Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co.

Solicitor for the caveatrix: J. P. Dastur and Co.

A HAKIM'S DEBTS.

UNSUCCESSFUL PLEA OF LIMITATION.

(*Before Mr. Justire Macleod*).

ISABHAI ABDULALI *v.* ABDUL KADAR SULEMANJI.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant claiming from him a sum of Rs. 6,654 with interest and costs, advanced to him by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff is a Borah by caste and a watch-repairer by profession. The defendant is a *Hakim* (native physician).

The plaintiff's case was that the accounts were made up till November 1912 and the sum of Rs. 6,654 was found due to him from the defendant.

The defendant contended that the plaintiff's claim was barred by limitation because certain sums paid by him to the plaintiff were made towards part payment of the principal and not of interest due on the principal.

The plaintiff contended that the payment by the defendant was towards interest; a good deal of interest had accumulated and pressure was brought on the defendant in order to make him pay up the interest. The payment of interest kept alive the claim of the plaintiff and his claim, therefore, was not barred by limitation as alleged by the defendant.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff produced his account books and evidence in order to show that money was paid towards the payment of the principal and not towards the payment of interest by the defendant.

The defendant had no witnesses except himself to support his case. He said that he kept no account books although his rent-roll amounted from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 per month. It was not true that about 30 decrees of the Small Causes Court were outstanding against him.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,654 with interest and costs. His Lordship said that it was quite reasonable that the plaintiff would ask for interest first. He would say to the defendant "if you don't pay anything towards the principal, at last pay something towards interest." This was supported by the evidence produced by the plaintiff. The defendant's evidence was negative and unreliable.

Solicitors: Kanga and Sayani for the plaintiff; Payne and Co., for the defendant.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MULGEVI TENURE'.

ALIENATION OF PERMANENT LEASE.

(*Before Justice Shah.*)

BHAWANIBAI KULKARNI *v.* SADASHIVE V. HORITE.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, District Judge of Kanara, who confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

The facts are biefly these:—One Kulkarni Narnappa gave the suit lands in permanent lease to an ancestor of defendants 1-4 on 20th June, 1863. The latter passed a counter-part on the same day (Ex. 45), of which the following were some of the conditions: "By virtue of this (lease) I have no authority to alienate to anyone so as to create any right. I shall build a house and cattle-shed on the land and occupy it. . . . . and at your call we shall come and do gratuitous service in your house. If I act contrary to the conditions stated above and if there should be deficit in the payment of rent at the time fixed, I shall forfeit my *kayamgeni* rights." The plaintiff purchased Narnappa's right in the land at a Court sale in 1900. In 1907 plaintiff brought a suit against defendants 1-4 to recover arrears of rent.

In their written statement, the defendants stated that they had sold their *mulgevi* rights to the fifth defendant and that, therefore, the latter should be made a party to the suit. This defendant was accordingly impleaded and the Court passed a decree against all the defendants.

The plaintiff brought this suit for a declaration that the interest of the defendants in the plaint lands was at an end and for possession of those lands and for arrears of rent or profits of two years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909. The defendant 5 contended that the question of non-alienability was *res judicata*, and that the plaintiff having accepted rent from defendant 5 under the decree of 1907 should be deemed to have waived the forfeiture. Both the Lower Courts held that there was a forfeiture, that it, was not waived as plaintiff had not accepted rent for a period subsequent to the alienation and that the question of forfeiture was not *res judicata* and that plaintiff was not stopped from enforcing the forfeiture. Defendant 5 appealed to the High Court.

Messrs. S. S. Patkar and V. R. Sirur appeared for the appellant.

Messrs. G. S. Mulgaokar and G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the respondent.

His Lordship confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE GREAT COVENT GARDEN SALE.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD. MR. MALLABY--DEELEY M. P. FOR HARROW.

(*The above are reproduced from the Sphere*)

The Late Owner. The New Owner.

THE CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

44-13—706-13—Pestonji R K & Co The Goculdas Cullianji Cotton Press Co Ld v. Shripad Govind Ranaday Madhowji K & C.

46-13—31-13—Nanu H & Co Ramdas Mulji v. Valoobai Widow Madhowji K & C.

47-13—917-12—Vachha and Co Bapuji Dossabhoy atel v. Cassumali Jairajbhoy Peerbhai and anr v. Payne & Co.

48-13—1193-12—Vachha & Co Maneckchand Oonkarji & anr v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan Hirlal & Co.

49-13—585-11—Shamrao M and H Lakhmiram Kevalram v. Pitamber Akheram Jamsetjee R & D.

50-13—716-12—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Shamsherkhan Inooskhan v. Sulleman Joosub and anr Smetham B & Co.

58-13—1336-12—Muli and Th Bachoo Harkisondas v. Nagindas Bhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

18-13—Pestonji R K & Co Bais Jerbai & anr v. Ruttonbai Dastur & Co Part heard. Ruttonbai Dastur & Co.

9-13—Jehangir M & S Hoorabai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdwa Mulla & Mulla.

Long Causes.

982-13—Payne & Co Damodar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jehangir & S Part heard 8-1-14.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-13.

332-13—C P D'Conha Krishna Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

Fof hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis M & K.

Long Causes.

336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.

351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v. Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v. Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v. Walibai Widow Maneckkal and T.

970-11—aghavayá N. & Co., v. Radhabai Widow and anr., Walibai Widow, Manecklal and T.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas & ors v. Messrs Ramratun Okarmal a firm.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai & anr Sunderdas & Co.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limijibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limijibhoy Nariman & ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W & Co.

231-12—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Banikar & ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors Smetham B & Co. Maneckchand and T.

604-13—Madhowji K & C Bai Jivkore Widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra and anr v. Trikamdas Dalsukhram & ors Daphtary F and D.

617-13—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin & anr v. Fakerniboo Widow and anr Mirza Mand M.

618-13—Wadia Gand Co Purkha Doda & Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani & anr In person Jehangir G & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar In person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v. Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricumji Tokersey and anr. Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v. Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff D. and D.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maclead.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

59-13—Manecklal & Ty. Bai Moolbai widow v. Joshi Dawji Harriram & anr.

125-13—Mulla & Mulla Haji Gani Haji Usman v. Haji Usman Abba & ors Mulla & Mulla.

435-13—Matubhai J & M Abdul Kadir Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed v. Jagjiwan Ramjey Mulla & Mulla.

584-13—Jamsetji R & D Vishwanath Dhondiraj Gardhami v. Keshow Govind Bidkar & anr Maw. H & Co.

852-13—Amin & Disai Messrs A Hanehimal & Co a firm v. Mahomed Yassin & ors Rustomji & Co.

872-13—Bhai K & G Mathuralal Rajmal a firm v. Jeswatraj Dawji & anr Mulla & Mulla.

882-13—Rustomji & Co K Harkeshiv Lal & Co a firm v. Dewji Jawat a firm.

954-13—Shamrao M & H The Pioneer Bank Ld v. V M Kirtikir & anr.

1054-13—Madhowji K & Ch Maltanchand Dagha a firm v. Shakerdas Gangram a firm Rustomji & Co.

1116-13—Mulla & Mulla Messrs C Vorhard & Co a firm v. Prince H Tendra Narayan.

1127-13—Payne & Co R G Baldock Ld. v G A Blackburee.

1155-13—Payne & Co Hormusji Nuserwanji Vakel & ors v. Mohanji Lelladhar Dikshet & Pur.

1156-13—Purmanand & Co The Gujrat Bank Ld & ors v. Messrs Moro Govind Paranjpe a firm & anr.

1175-13—Bhai K & Gir Magiwal Jathanand a firm v. Mahomed Bin Ale Zamir & ors Meerza Meerza & Co.

1178-13—Vachha & Co Hajarimal Devadje & Co a firm v. Memon Abdul Rehman Tyab Pestonji R K & Co.

11-14—Ty. D & Co Bai Maneckbai widow v. Mandlal Thakerseydas Wadia G & Co.

Undefended new Long Cause.

1043-13—Mulji & Thar. Haliwabai widow v. Abubacker Abdul Rehman & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

240-13—Matu J & M Mangaldas N. Motiwalla & anr v. Abdul Razack Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & anr. Payne & Co Part Heard.

1090-12—Tyabji D & Co Raichard Ruttonji v. Panachand Govindji & ors Manchershaw & N.

204-13—Malvi H M and R Shamchandra Rampertab v. Wild and Co a firm Little & Co.

565-13—Edgw G W & Co Dwarkadas Haridas & anr. v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan and ors. Purmanand & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

665-13—Surjmal & Co Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

671-13—Jmsetji R & D Maneckbai and anr v. Harjiwan Kika Ardeshir H D & Co.

550-13—Crawford B & Co The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay & anr v. Nawab Karnal Yar Jung Bahadur and anr Bicknell M R & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

673-13—Smetham B & Co Dhondiba Panduji Banker v. Kessowji D. J Mantri.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v. Tyabali Allibhai and ors., Edgelow G. W. and Co.

75-13—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Balubhai Navalchand v. Jiwanchand Nawalchand, and ors., Tyab. D. and Co., Sabnis and G.

1084-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jaffer Alli v. Sakinabai, Wadia G. and Co.

1288-12—Daph. F. and D., John Frederick Bradbury and ors. v. The Gomtipura Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ld. and anr.

364-12—Ard. H. D. and Co., Ramratan Malavi a firm v. Aydan Pirdan and anr., Captain and V.

1247-12—Dubash and Co. (for a pauper), Madhowji Nemchand Shah and ors. v. Narandas Bhimji, Sham. M. and H.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

Suit No 30 P P No 13—In Person Kangalal Vallabhdas v. Gowrishanker Ramchander Tyabji & Co Part Heard.

526-12-33-13—In Person Bai Shamcari widow v. Thakardas Pranjiwandas & anr.

The work of exploration and survey of the north-east frontier of India is being carried on this cold weather. A small expedition has entered the country of the Akas, the most westerly of the Abor-Mishmi group of tribes. The Aka country has not been entered by a British party since the punitive expedition of 1884 paid it a flying visit. The establishment of friendly relations with the Akas will be another step in the process of political consolidation that is going forward so steadily on India's north-east frontier.

ANOTHER PRESS ACT CASE.

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE CONVICTION.

FAILURE TO DEPOSIT SECURITY.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday Justices Heaton and Shah presiding over the criminal appellate bench, set aside the order of the District Magistrate of East Khandesh convicting Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak of the charge of keeping a printing press without deposit of the security demanded.

Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak was charged with an offence under section 23 (1) of the Press Act of 1910 for keeping a printing press at Parola without depositing the security that had been required from him under section 3 (1) of the Act. Mr. Henderson, District Magistrate of East Khandesh, found the accused technically guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of one rupee.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—On the 9th October 1911 the accused made before Mr. Joglewar, Second Class Magistrate, a declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867. The Magistrate by an order of 17th October 1911 in exercise of his discreation under the proviso to section 3 (1) of Act 1 of 1910 dispensed with the deposit of security. Subsequently the Magistrate, because he thought the tone of "The Khandesh Samachar", printed at the accused's press, was objectionable made an order purporting to cancel his previous order dispensing with security and called upon the accused to deposit Rs. 2,000 as security for conducting his paper. The accused thought that the order forbade him to publish the "Khandesh Samachar" without depositing security and therefore he discontinued the publication of that paper, but continued to keep his printing press issuing therefrom the magazine called "Hunnar" and using it, for printing cards of invitation.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The District Magistrate in the course of his judgment said "the first point raised for the defence is that the press is not a new one kept since Act 1 of 1910 came into force. The facts are that the press, which is now called the "King George Press" and is located in a house belonging to the accused, formerly went under another name and was located in a different building, a hired one. The change of name and location was made in 1911. Evidence is however brought to show that the actual machinery and plant are the same. It is therefore contenued that the declaration made on 9th October 1911 under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867 was not required as the press was the same about which a declaration had been previously made. If a declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867 had been made about this particular press previously to the coming into force of Act I of 1910, then it may be argued that the accused was not legally required to make a fresh declaration and an order under section 3 (1) of Act 1 of 1910 was *ultc vires* and the accused was not bound by it.

"If we admit that the plant and machinery were the same, I still don't think that the press when both its name and location were changed, can be considered to be identical with the one in regard to which the old declaration had been made. I think it must be considered to be a new press. The word "press" is not defined in Act XXV of 1867, but I think the whole purpose of the Act would be nullified if a man could set up in a new locality and under an entirely new name an old engine and plant and then plead that he was not required to make any declaration in respect of it. The declaration is necessary for purposes of notification. The press is to be identified by "a true and precise description of the place where such press may be situate," not by any mark upon or description of the machinery.

LOCATION, AN IMPORTANT POINT.

The important point for the purposes of the Act is the place where the press is situated. I doubt if the owner of a press, when it is worn out, sets up new machinery and plant in the same place, he would be required to make a fresh declaration. The law is not particular about the exact pieces of machinery used; all it requires to know is a description of the place, and the name of the town or village where the press is situated. Conversely, if the old machinery is set up in an entirely new place, the law will require a fresh declaration about such a press. And this will be still more necessary when the name is changed as well. It is true that Act I of 1910 says that "Printing Press" includes all engines, machinery, types, plants etc., but this does not exclude the building and even the name. I therefore, hold that the accused was liable to make a declaration in respect of the printing press situated at Parola and now known as the "King George Press."

WORDING OF LOWER COURT'S ORDER MISLEADING.

"The next point is the wording of the order calling upon the accused to deposit security. What appears to have happened is this that the accused thought that the order forbade him to publish the "Khandesh Samachar" without depositing security. He has actually discontinued the publication of that paper in accordance with what he appears to have thought was the meaning of the order. I do not think that he thought the order was an order to him to discontinue the use of his press in default of depositing security. And it must be admitted that to a man like the accused the wording of the order was most misleading. Further I think it is clear that the Magistrate himself misunderstood the effect of his own order. This is fairly certain from the Ex. J. This is a statement signed by the accused saying that an order has been made for security and that he is not to continue the publication of the "Khandesh Samachar" without depositing such security. This statement is actually countersigned by the Magistrate himself. I can only conclude that the Magistrate thought what the accused thought."

THE DEFENCE PLEA.

Mr. D. A. Khare on behalf of the accused contended that the District Magistrate erred in holding that the press was a new one, kept since Act I of 1910 came into force. No legal declaration under the Act of 1910 was necessary and the order requiring the same was *ultra vires*, and the appellant was not bound thereby. The order calling upon the appellant to deposit security was only with reference to the "Khandesh Samachar" paper and not with reference to other publications. The circumstances of the case and the evidence pointed out that no offience had been committed by the appellant.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships reversed the order of the District Magistrate and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded. Mr. Justice Heaton in the course of his judgment said that in that case the only point to be decided was whether the appellant had disobeyed the order of the Magistrate. The appellant had after the Press Act came into force made a declaration under sections 4 and 5 of the Act XXV of 1867. The Magistrate had made an order under proviso to cl. 1 section 23 of the Press Act of 1910, dispensing with the deposit of security. Subsequently the Magistrate for the reasons with which their Lordships were not concerned cancelled the previous order and required the security. But the required security was not the one required for the purpose laid down by section 3 (cl. 1) that is to say that the security was not required in respect of presses and newspapers already established. Thereafter the appellant discontinued publishing the paper but the press was used for others purposes. The appellant was therefore charged under section 23 (cl. 1) of Act 1 of 1910. That clause only covers disobedience of an order under section 3 or 5; but the order which was disobeyed in the present case was not an order covered by sctions 3 or 5 and therefore the conviction ought not to stand—as there was no substantial offence done in the case.

Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. Bhide appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader representd the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

IMPORTING COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Pical Lingi, Marco Mistowich, Maris Kastolwich and Pitro Evai, all Italian firemen on board the Austrian Lloyd Company's S. S. Cleopatra, each with importing 21 ounces of cocaine valued at Rs 1,800 without a license.

The evidence showed that on Sunday noon, the accused attempted to pass through the main gate of the Princess Dock when they were arrested on suspicion by Preventive Officer, Mr. Mulroney, and a Customs's peon. They were then placed before Mr. Potts, Chief Preventive Officer, and on being searched five packets of cocaine were found tied round their legs in a gunny piece, three on the left leg and two on the right.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Mongini acted as special interpreter of the Court and requested the Court to send the fees payable to him to Mrs. Hutchin's Orphans' Home at Poona.

ASSAULT ON A POLCE OFFICER.

EUROPEAN SENT TO JAIL.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, S. Stewart, a European, was charged with assaulting a police officer in the discharge of his duty by Sub-Inspector Durve.

It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday evening, the accused was hovering about the Victoria Terminus station and begging of passengers seated in the first class refreshment room to give him drinks. The manager gave him four annas and asked him to leave. He left but returned and again molested the passengers when Sergeant Scott, who was doing duty at the station, asked him to leave. The accused thereupon aimed a blow at the Sergeant's head and the two closed together and fell. The accused was then arrested.

The accused pleaded not gently and said he was under the influence of liquor.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

45. Machine Gun. The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday, the 13th instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

46 Parade. Wednesday the 14th instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps. Subject. Outpost.

47. Camp of Instruction. It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914.

48. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I & II must bring their bayonets.

"A" Coy. on Wednesday the 14th instant.

"D" Coy. on Thursday the 15th and Friday 16th instant.

"C" Coy. on Saturday the 17th instant.

"G" Coy. on Saturday afternoon 17th instant by 1-35 p.m. train.

"E" Coy. on Sunday the 18th instant.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,

Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

THE INDIAN PERIL.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF UNREST.

"THE TIMES'" SECOND ARTICLE.

We produce below the full text of the second of the series of articles which have appeared in "The Times", and summaries of which have been telegraphed by Reuter. We reproduce the articles, not because we consider them, in themselves, to be of any value, but because of the importance they have attained through having appeared in the columns of the leading English journal.

The advancing prosperity of India and the great changes in the methods of Government might fairly have been expected to produce greater contentment and more active support of an Administration which is visibly promoting Indian progress and zealously cherishing Indian interests. Diametrically opposite results have followed. A standard of prosperity never previously approached coincides with a situation never comparably so menacing.

The signs are plain for all to read. Agitation in all forms is spreading throughout the land, and is producing the inevitable effects. A large section of the Indian Press devotes itself to a relentless campaign designed to undermine the authority of Government and to promote acute racial antagonisms. The operation of the Press Law, where it is enforced, may check the more crude manifestations of sedition; but it is powerless to cope with the incessant stream of misrepresentation and the spread of false reports which sow broadcast the seeds of hatred and contempt. Indian writers, educated in our schools and universities, have reduced to a science the methods of saying what their readers will perfectly understand while keeping within the four corners of laws which—in India—are mildly administered. And any lack of open violence is supplied by leaflets and placards emanating from secret presses which may secure wide circulation before their existence is known to the authorities.

SEDITION AND MURDER.

The propaganda assumes many forms, direct and indirect, obvious and shrouded, but the effect upon the masses of India is the same and is becoming increasingly apparent. Secret societies grow in membership and range from little groups of decadent youths to large organized bodies of which the full ramification is unknown. To these associations the periodic assassinations of officials and of loyal Indian public servants are due. Within a few years attempts have been made on the lives of two successive Viceroys, and in neither case did the offer of a large reward produce evidence from the many persons who were cognizant of the plots or spectators of their execution. Many more murders have been planned but have failed to reach the stage of attempt. British feeling has been stirred both at home and in India by these startling manifestations of hostility; but even when a double murder was perpetrated in the heart of London no violent resentment was provoked. It may have been imagined, as some Indian politicians have proclaimed, that such crimes were plainly the work of isolated and irresponsible madmen. If so, no greater mistake could have been made.

The general effects are more significant and more dangerous. In Bengal dacoity, whether for private gain or for replenishing the coffers of the agitators, has become a diversion of educated youths, and victims and law-abiding people are unwilling or afraid to assist the ends of justice. In the Punjab, where 12 million acres are now under irrigation, where new towns are springing up and the wealth of the cultivators has marvellously advanced, the increase of serious crime has reached alarming proportions. "Three districts have 6,000 per cent. as many murders" as in the United Kingdom, and "thefts, burglaries, grievous hurt, and dacoities are also on the increase—not a steady increase, but one that goes up by leaps and bounds." Here also help to the arm of the law is not forthcoming. Similar tendencies show themselves elsewhere, and the recent exhibition of mob violence at Cawnpore is symptomatic of a situation which is not realized outside India. There are districts where British law does not now run and where security of life and property can no longer be guaranteed. Stones may be thrown at Europeans in villages where 20 years ago the people would have shown the kindly courtesy which was characteristic of the country. Indian parents complain bitterly of the growing intractability of their boys, and the general decay of manners is a matter of common observation. These and other indications plainly visible to residents in India, and distressing to all who cherish an affectionate regard for her people, are the necessary result of a propaganda which ranges from dislike and distrust to hatred and contempt.

THE BURDEN OF GOVERNMENT.

In an Eastern country, where public opinion as a steadying factor does not exist, Government is the one and only authority understood by the masses. It is to Government they look for help in trouble, for personal security, for justice, and for protection against their own oppressive customs. In India it is Government alone which can prevent the clash of the racial and religious differences which deeply permeate the whole body politic. Only under a Government which stands above and aloof from these jarring elements can there be the faintest hope of the creation of a united India in some happier future. The failure of politicians at home to realize the special and peculiar relations of the British Government to the vast masses in India explains much that is deplorable. You cannot safely think of India in terms of Western conditions.

If, as is certain, the undermining of all authority in India is rapidly proceeding, what must necessarily follow? The day will arrive when the teeming millions of uneducated Indians will have been taught to hate the handful of British officials and residents, will have come to disregard all authority, and will offer a problem in government which is insoluble.

INDIA'S MILLIONS.

The total population of India at the Census of 1911 was almost 313½ millions. Of this number 18½ millions were returned as literate, and only 1,670,000 as literate in English, including 1,029,000 classed as "Hindu Brahmanic." The increase of the total population in 10 years was about 20 millions, of literates 2,853,000, and of literates in English 545,000. There are nearly 2,400 main castes and large numbers of sub-castes still increasing. The Census enumerates 119 groups of languages belonging to 15 families, exclusive of European tongues. "Agriculturists" number more than 65 per cent. More than 294¾ millions of people are illiterate, and at least 230 millions live the simple village life of old India. Of Hindus about 40 millions belong to the depressed classes and are banned in degrees varying from actual oppression to social ostracism. The operation of British law and the ministrations of the missionary bodies are gradually ameliorating the condition of these poor people.

Anyone who attempts to understand the greater problems of India must, as an essential preliminary, master these and other figures, and must be able to grasp their political significance. The vast mass of the population is totally unfit to take part in self-governmen and has never done so; but its attitude towards any Government is supremely important, and if disaffected it could make all government impossible. Between the simple, kindly masses of India and the British officials there is no trace of natural antagonism. Warm attachment on both sides is common. The Briton knows nothing of the physical repugnance which the superior castes feel towards the lower orders, and he is able to acquire influence and to win real affection where the ablest Brahman would absolutely fail to secure either. The records of the Indian frontier attest on every page the strong regard which has existed, and exists to-day, between the tribesmen and the British officer.

If left face to face with the masses of India the British Government so long as it chooses its servants well, would have few difficulties. But those masses are naturally excitable, credulous to the last degree, fanatical in matters of religion, and prone to the kind of panic which, as the French Revolution, showed, may easily lead to violence. The Mutiny was primerily a military revolt, due to military conditions, and brought to the explosion point by the issue of cartridges in the making of which the religious sentiment of both Hindus and Mahomedans was said, to be outraged. The civil population over large areas espoused the rebel cause for fear of consequences, although individual Indians gave the most touching proofs of fidelity. If to-day conditions differ widely from those of 1857, the lesson and the warning remain.

THE DISAFFECTED MINORITY.

The great change which has come over India in recent years and has developed latterly with ominous rapidity is due to the intervention between Government and the masses of a small but steadily growing disaffected minority. Education inevitably breeds discontent in one form or another, and its influence for good depends upon the qualities of character which it is able to evoke. In India Western education started with false aims, and has not yet arrived at the true paths of progress. Our grandfathers decided that the main object was the creation of a class of Anglicized "interpreters," intended to act as intermediaries between Government and the millions for whose welfare it is responsible. We have succeeded in obtaining many valuable Indian officials; but the system has inevitably led to the production of a far larger and yearly increasing class which devotes its slender educational equipment to misrepresenting the aims and the results of British rule and to spreading broadcast the seeds of disaffection among the impulsive millions of India.

In a London Police Court the assassin of Sir W. Curzon Wylie and Dr. Lalkaka justified his crime by the assertion that the English people were responsible for the murder of 80 millions of Indians in 50 years, and for annually taking 100 millions sterling out of the country. How had Dhingra come by these monstrous beliefs? The answer to this question goes to the root of the danger in India. Here was no obsesion of an isolated madman, but simply one of many public revelations of the effect of the propaganda. If baseless calumnies of this description are scattered far and wide among the millions who have not the smallest means of ascertaining facts, how can unrest in India be stayed? And the creed of Dhingra, which has led to many other murders, is only part of what is being daily inculcated.

AN INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

The propaganda is not confined to India, but has became international. Not only are there active centres of disaffection in Europe and America, but in places where no knowledge exists and prompt exposure need not be feared addresses are delivered by Indians in which atrocities committed by the British Government are luridly described. Mr. Roosevelt's striking tribute to our work in India may have been suggested by stories of this kind which had reached his ears. When a member of Parliament after visiting India, publicly proclaims as a fact that Government exact "75 per cent. of the yield of the land" from the unhappy rayat, it is impossible not to fear that busy people may forget to ascertain the truth and may derive a general impression that the land of India is oppressively burdened by taxation. In the Central Provinces, which were referred to, the assessment averages about 9d. per acre!

A large volume might be written to register and refute the gross inaccuracies, or worse, which find expression in England and are remitted back to India as accepted facts; but the labour would be in vain. The correction would never overtake the misstatement, and meanwhile the effect of the encouragement which is being given to the propagandists in India by careless writers and speakers at home cannot be estimated.

THE VOGUE FOR VELVET AND FUR.

(The above are reproduced from the Sphere)

A Graceful Wrap of Moleskin and Fox. **A Promenade Costume.** **A Reception Gown of Nattierblue Velvet**

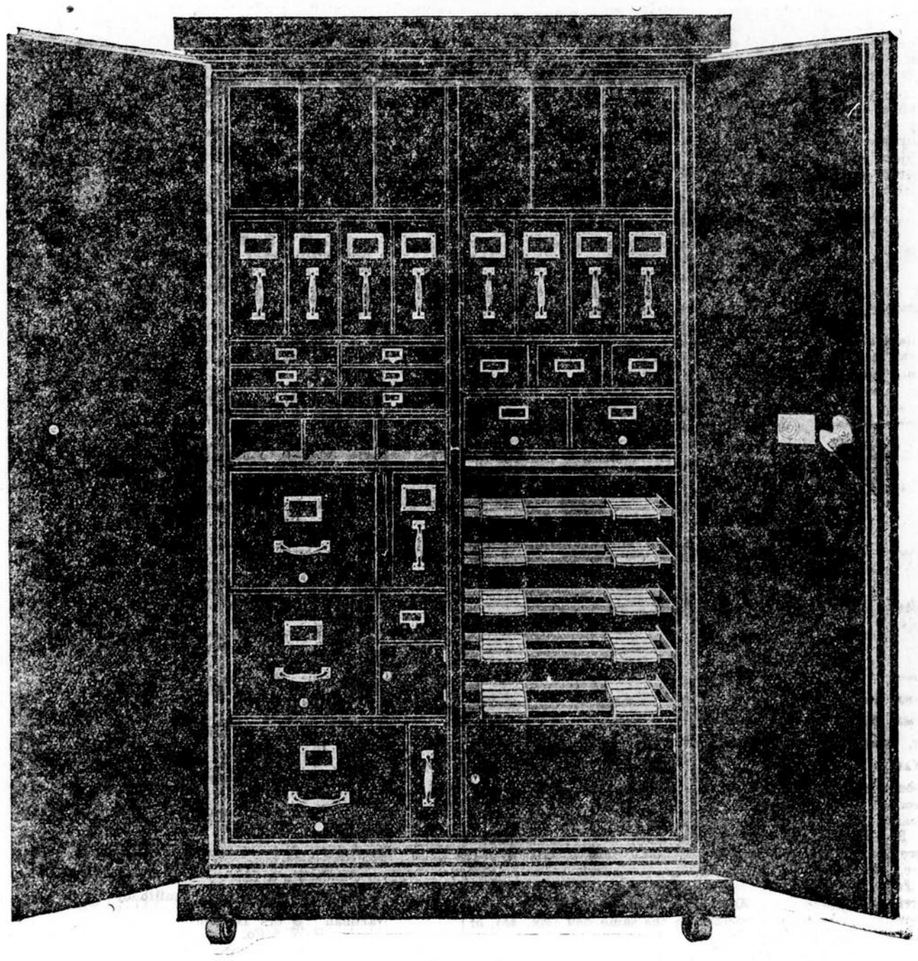
FOUR GREAT HUMAN CONFLICTS.

"Of the four great human conflicts, race, class, sex, and creed, only the last shows signs of definite abatement in our time," says the *Nation*. "Wars in which religion is the primary and avowed motive are becoming rare, and the area of toleration is continually advancing. The other conflicts, however seem rather to grow in magnitude and in the conscious bitterness which they express. The factor of antogonism in sex has, indeed, almost for the first time come out into the opon in these days, and classwars are taking an intensity, a persistence, and a scope of action never experienced before."

THE
GREATEST SPECIFIC
THE WORLD PRODUCES
DR. CARL'S
BEST FOR MALARIAL AND OTHER FEVERS.
It has the largest sale in the world. On sale throughout the WORLD.
Proprietors :
M. T. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
THE CORNER SHOP, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY
A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.
Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."
CLEANERS AND DYERS.
Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.
PRICE LIST FREE
BOMBAY.

THE STEEL EQUIPMENT Co.,
26, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.
THE SAFE CABINET.



From Rs. 130 to Rs. 640.
1/15 the weight
1/3 the price
of a Safe.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.
The ONLY FIRE PROOF CABINET on the Market under all conditions.

GENTLEMEN'S

HATTERS.

THE NEWEST IN
FASHIONABLE FELTS.
LATEST COLOURING
SMARTEST SHAPES FROM Rs. 9-8.
10 % CASH DISCOUNT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY. POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

THE NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

VIZAGAPATAM.

RUPEE POLICY.

Governed under Life Assurance Act VI of 1912.
Has Deposited 2 lacs Security to Government.

Wanted Agents everywhere on Liberal Commission.

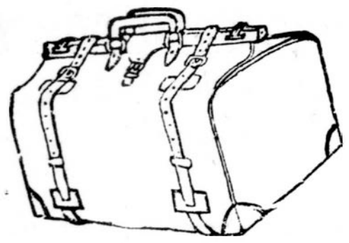
Apply to Messrs. MITRA BISVAS & Co., Chief Agents,
CALCUTTA, MADRAS and SILCHAR or to undersigned.

UMACHARAN BISVAS,
Secretary.

FRESH LEATHER GOODS

Large stock of fresh Leather Goods for Travellers ; uch a
Overland Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags and Holdalls.

No Card-board Stiffeners



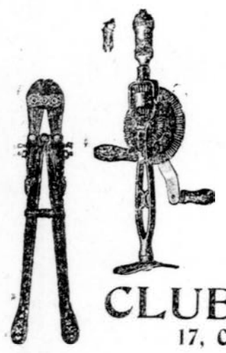
No Paste-board Stiffeners

BUT Guaranteed Solid Leather.
ALSO
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

SUTOR & CO., 18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:—
The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory. n

Tools and Implements.



SUITABLE FOR
Workshops,
Factories,
Mills,
Engineers,
Blacksmiths
and
Carpenters.

A large assortment always in Stock.
Plase send for Catalogues.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,
17, CHURCH-GATE STREET, FORT AY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR
BRONCHITIS,
STUBBORN
COUGHS,

FOR
CATARRH,
WEAK LUNGS,
CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne
and at all Chemists.

BEWARE
OF IMITATIONS.

THE LATE EMPEROR MENELEK.

AN APPRECIATION.

A correspondent writes in "The Times":—Menelek was a tall, powerfully-built man, over 6ft. in height, with an exceptionally large, but well-shaped head. His features, pitted with smallpox, were not of the clear-cut, aquiline, somewhat Semitic type of the purebred Abyssinian, but betrayed a strain of Galla or negroid blood; his skin, too, was much darker than that of the average Abyssinian. His manner was, as a rule, remarkably courteous and dignified, and the plainness of his features was redeemed by a singularly charming and attractive smile.

In the later years of his reign, especially after the victory of Adowa, Menelek's personal authority was scarcely disputed throughout Abyssinia. The domination of his personality was felt by the most powerful of the great feudal chiefs he controlled. Yet the foundation of his power lay in the skill with which he, a master of Abyssinian intrigue, played off one prince against another, and in the patience with which he awaited the moment and secured the position in which he could crush revolt or disaffection with complete effect.

A JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

Menelek was naturally just and humane and capable of great magnanimity towards those who had rebelled against his authority, when the danger was over. Of his justice there is a well-known story, often quoted by Abyssinians as a proof that he had inherited the spirit of his great reputed ancestor, King Solomon. In Abyssinia the Mosaic law of an eye for an eye holds good in default of blood-money. Two men were gathering plums, one in the tree shaking the branches and the other below collecting the fruit. A branch broke, and the climber fell on the gatherer and broke his neck, himself escaping with injuries from which he eventually recovered. The family of the dead man sued the survivor for the blood-money, some 120 dollars. He had no money, and refused to pay, whereupon the plaintiffs demanded his life. The case worked its way up to the supreme tribunal of Menelek himself, by which time bitter feelings had been engendered, and the claimants now refused to accept blood-money, even if offered, and demanded their full right. "Very well," said Jan Hoy (Menelek's Abyssinian title), "you have the right to claim this man's life, but the law also says that the murderer shall be killed in the same manner as his victim. Therefore let one of you climb that tree"—pointing to a huge sycamore fig—"and fall from its branches on the culprit." None of the plaintiffs would take the risk, and the innocent homicide escaped. And true greatness of spirit was shown when, many years ago, a favourite and trusted Dejazmatch revolted. He was a chief of influence and power, whose suppression involved considerable trouble and anxiety, but he was eventually captured and brought in chains before the Negus. Menelek asked him why he had done this thing, and he replied, "To make himself Negus." "Ah," said Menelek, "do you think it is such an easy or pleasant thing to be King of Kings? Go back to your country and learn wisdom."

Yet Menelek could show himself remarkably selfish and inconsiderate, and in most matters, especially those that affected him personally, decided and acted on the principle that Abyssinia and its inhabitants existed solely for his benefit. On occasions he was generous, even lavish, but he would sooner have had a tooth drawn than pay a Greek carpenter or Indian mason his due wages regularly, though he would give the man five times as much, if an appeal were made to his charity. Shrewd he was, and in some ways very clear-sighted, as was shown by his success in uniting Abyssinia under his rule and securing her independence.

AUTOCRATIC METHODS.

Menelek posed as a reformer, and wished to appear so in the eyes of Europe—his creation of the so-called Cabinet was an instance. In reality he knew that real reform would mean the loosening of his hold on some, if not all, the threads he had gathered into his hands, and until 1908, when a paralytic seizure destroyed his faculties and ended his career as an active ruler, that hold rather tightened than otherwise. He had a natural aptitude for, and showed really intelligent interest in, machinery and architecture, and he thought that by spending a whole day watching a mechanical stone-cutter shaping stones for a new residence for himself he was guiding his country into the road of civilization. He was, like all Abyssinians, suspicious without reason, and yet credulous and easily imposed upon. Caring only for immediate and personal profit, he was the natural prey of greedy adventurers and plausible concession-hunters, and no amount of finger-burning taught him to dread that particular fire. He bought traction engines and machinery of all sorts. He set up a mint at great expense, which stamped a few dollars very indifferently and then was left to rust. He installed a sort of system of electric lighting in the ghebi—the royal abode, with all its apurtenances, workshops, brewery, weaving-sheds, cattle yards, in fact, a self-contained town—which failed dismally, and, above all, he established telegraph and telephone lines throughout his kingdom, all radiating from the capital. Unfortunately, the genius of the Abyssinian people was not yet ripe enough to appreciate the advantages offered them by their ruler, and the seeds he sowed have mostly rotted away. The bank, it is true, by patience has slowly gained ground, and the telegraph lines, save when cut by rebels or broken down by storms, have worked, but solely because the Negus saw to it that he was kept in touch with the doings of his chiefs in their distant provinces. Otherwise, the opening up of Abyssinia has taught the inhabitants the use of machine-made cotton-shirting for wearing apparel and tents, the delights of possessing modern rifles and revolvers, a nice taste for drinking Fernet Branca bitters neat, and very little else.

Menelek was, as others in a similar position have been, always careful to leave himself a loophole to escape, to the satisfaction of his own conscience, at any rate, from promises which became inconvenient; and for one who in many respects was so big a man he was curiously susceptible to the influence of his immediate native *entourage*, which was invariably reactionary. He disliked intensely coming to a definite decision on any question, however small, of general policy, but he always accepted a *fait accompli*, however hard he may have fought against it. But the most serious defect in his character, looking on him as the autocrat and regenerator of his country, was his complete inability to choose or trust a subordinate. The result was that the entire conduct of government was in his hands, down to the most insignificant details, with the inevitable consequence of one man trying to do the work of 50—everything falling into arrears, nothing finished, and general and hopeless confusion.

Yet he towered above his compatriots, he had many of the elements of real greatness, united to a natural kindliness of disposition and charm of manner such as is rare in the whole world and probably unique in Africa. He was truly loved by his subjects, and all who ever came in contact with him will share their grief at his loss.

BOXING RING TRAGEDY.

INQUEST VERDICT ON FATAL FIGHT IN EAST END.

The East London coroner on December 23, inquired into the tragedy which occurred at the Judaean Athletic Club, when James William Burrows, 20, of Laura-road, Tottenham, collapsed during a contest with George Freeman, of Westbury-street, Lambeth.

Dr. Taylor, of the London Hospital, said death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Witness suggested that Burrows was "pumped out," and died from the hemorrhage while in a state of asphyxia. There was no rupture of any blood vessel. The same condition might be found without any excitement.

Dr. R. N. Berman, of Whitechapel, acting medical officer to the Judaean Club, said he examined the man just before he entered the ring, and also on the previous Sunday, when he took part in a contest. He was perfectly fit.

George Freeman said Burrows was getting the best of it up to the end of the fifth round. Witness did not attack him more furiously at the commencement of the sixth round on account of that. Burrows collapsed without being struck.

Several witnesses gave evidence as to the fairness of the contest.

The jury expressed the opinion that there was not the slightest blame to be attached to anyone and returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

INTO THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

Mr. Frederick Burlingham of London, made a hazardous descent of the crater of Vesuvius, penetrating 150 feet into the interior amid intense gas and sulphur fumes.

He reached the opening of a new cone of the crater, 15 yards in diameter, at the base of which lava was accumulating to such an extent that Mr. Burlingham predicts an eruption before long. Magnificent photographs were obtained.

HIDDEN WOMAN.

VOLUNTARY PRISONER FOR THREE YEARS.

Adelaide Branch, the woman of mystery who emerged from a secret chamber in the office of Melvin Couch, a distinguished American lawyer, has now told the story of her romantic association with the dead man. She is about thirty-eight years of age, tall, and dark, with violet eyes, and very handsome, says the "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent.

She met Mr. Couch for the first time when he was Public Prosecutor. That was fifteen years ago. She is a highly educated woman, very refined, speaks several languages, and is well versed in law; and it was while acting as agent for a law book firm that she first entered the office in Monticello, State of New York, where for three years—she voluntarily immured herself in a small room, eight by twelve feet, living the life of a recluse, separated from her friends and relatives, and only at night on three occasions flitting through the village for a brief walk, and then always deeply veiled.

"It was because I loved Mr. Couch better than anything else on earth," said Miss Branch, "that I made myself a prisoner in his office. I knew he was married, and I tried to tear myself away from him, but I could not be happy except when he was near. Finally, in February, 1910, I persuaded him to arrange a little room in the back of his office, and there I have been happy ever since. Yes, happy all the time. Any woman who loved a man as I did would be willing to sacrifice the world for him. I worked all day at typewriting for him, and I was overjoyed when sometimes he could make excuses to his family and could spend the evenings in the office."

The extraordinary thing is that nobody in the village of Monticello, which has a population of 2,000 people, ever suspected that the thin partition in the lawyer's office hid from them such a love romance of real life.

CONFRONTED BY WIFE.

The lawyer died suddenly from heart disease at his office, and when Mrs. Couch arrived she was confronted by the other woman.

"Who are you?" demanded Mrs. Couch.

The woman suddenly strightened up. "I know who you are," she answered. "You are his wife before the law, but I am his wife before God. I loved him, I loved him; nobody could have loved him as I have. I nursed him when he needed nursing; I cheered him when he needed cheering. I devoted myself to him, and asked nothing for it—nothing except to be near him."

She was talking with her eyes starting. Suddenly she collapsed, and fell to the floor in a swoon.

At the time of Mr. Couch's death she was decorating her room for Christmas.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

There is an unsigned article in the "World's Work" on "Rudyard Kipling—Apostle to the Pessimists," that is of interest to all those who study contemporary literature, says "T. P.'s Weekly." Read and discussed, it would make good healthy food for a circle meeting. The writer places Kipling in one balance of the scales and his fellow-writers almost without exception in the other. Shaw, Wells, Bennett, Hardy, Galsworthy, and Hall Caine are all pessimists, and put in the balance with Kipling are found wanting. "Character, to Mr. Kipling, is self-sufficient. He draws a subaltern in India, or an able-bodied seaman, or a consumptive girl, or a usurping Roman emperor, and he has no need to ask why or to what end these persons exist, or what justifies the troubles they endure, or by what reason such pitiful creatures claim kinship with the gods."

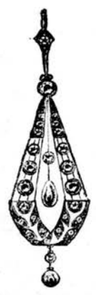
THE MICROBE.

"The pessimistic microbe," adds the writer, "attacks Mr. Kipling in vain, because he is aware, with the eye of faith, that fine character is a thing good enough to out-balance all evil. In its presence he can no more be sad than a lover with his beloved. What does he care whether the laws of divorce are suited to the modern temperament? What is the use of telling him of the littleness of mankind when he *knows* that his heroes are splendid and admirable? What is the good of analysing the moods and motives of people when he is in raptures over their beauty and heroism? You might as well criticise the design on the coin with which he is about to pay for his dinner."

WHICH WILL PREVAIL?

"All must agree as to the presence of good and evil in the world. Mr. Kipling himself knew that the husband of Bedelia Herodsfoot was bad. But he was unable to tell that tale without incorporating Bedelia, a redeeming element, a heroine, a martyr, a witness to the pervading glory of life. The difference is manifest. Orthodoxy keeps its gaze fixed steadily on the evil, the little, and the unjust. Mr. Kipling, with equal obstinacy, contemplates the beautiful, the grand, and the happy. Thus he reaches an explanation, a justification, of life. To act as splendid people act, or to endeavour in that direction, is the remedy for whatever appears drab and disgusting in the world. If one is up against the sort of horrors that Mr. Galsworthy describes, one may behave like one of Mr. Kipling's heroes up against a disagreeable climate. If many people are stupidly moral, as Mr. Shaw finds them, one may forsake their company for that of others who enchant Mr. Kipling. If one asks, finally, what is the use of life, the answer is that fine character is its own object and its own reward. It is sufficient." The writer contends that Kipling's philosophy means growth and pessimism represents decay. He acknowledges that pessimism is popular: "It evidently flatters and gratifies the educated public. But, then, the educated public at all!"

MODERN ART JEWELRY



Diamond Pearl and Platinum Rs. 425.

Diamond Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 175.

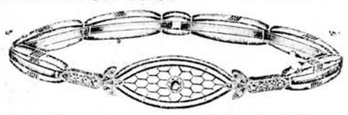
Diamonds. Rs. 850.

Sapphire, Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 175

Diamond, Pearl and Platinum Crystal Pendant. Rs. 215.

Pearl&Diamonds Rs. 1,500,

Diamond Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 425.



Diamond, Pearl and Platinum with expanding back. Rs. 300.

Diamonds Rs. 550.

Sapphire and Diamond, expending back Rs. 455.

Diamonds Rs. 850.

Diamond and Pearls. Rs. 80.

Diamonds and Ruby. Rs. 850.

Diamonds and Pearls. Rs. 345.

Diamond, Sapphire and Pearl. Rs. 620.

Diamond, Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 415.

Above pricers are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

McDOWELL'S TYPES OF SMOKERS.

THE JOYS OF A GOOD CIGAR

McDOWELL'S "BOUQUETS"

FREE-DRAWING AND COOL-SMOKING.

No. 1, Rs. 65-0. No. 2, Rs. 62-8. No. 3, Rs. 60-0. No. 4, Rs. 58-0. Per 1,000.

Buy them at your Tobacconist's or get them direct from the Manufacturers—

McDOWELL & CO., LTD.,

THE "BAHADUR" FACTORY,

MADRAS.

If you want a good, mild, well matured, genuine Scotch Whisky and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles. You will save not less than Six Annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

STERLING

NEW YEAR TIP.

"LOOK WELL AND FEEL BETTER"

How? Do as thousands have done in the past, are doing now and will be doing in the future. Begin now by creating a healthy Stomach, relishing and at the same time digesting all you eat, thus avoiding the formation of flatulence, heartburn, acid eructations, distension after meals, etc. Results easily attained by taking "**Acoridine**" the infallible indigestion cure. Prepared from harmless vegetable ingredients so as to be taken with perfect safety by young and old. Price **Re. 1-4** per bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,
COLABA

PAINTINGS IN OIL

OR

Water Colours, of subjects from Indian Mythology, Indian History, etc

Portraits in oils, water colours, or pastels.

Bromide enlargements coloured in oils, pastels or water colours.

Landscapes and paitnings of Indian characters—Book illustrations in black and white for half-tone blocks.

Also designs for book covers, etc.

A. H. MULLER,

121, Frere Road, 3rd Floor,
Opp. Temperance Hotel, ... Fort, BOMBAY.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR DOING COMPLETE WORK OF FLOORING AND ROOFING TILE IN

BUNGALOWS, RESIDENCES, OFFICES, &c.

THE BOMBAY TILE MART.

PROPRIETOR

GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN

21 BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ESTAB 1888 TELEGRAM—IMAMI

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.

Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST

TO

THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

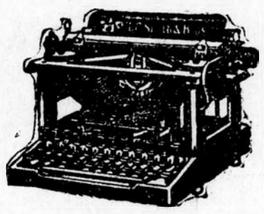
Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Pare

BOMBAY.



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17″ Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION.—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular: plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct. GOLD...Rs. **70**, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. **100**.

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

"There are many tyres on the market but nothing half so good as **PALMERS** for complete satisfaction and service."

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

Telephone No. 2720. CHURCH GATE STREET, **BOMBAY.**

East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE.

Have you received our calendar for 1914? If not, write to us by enclosing an anna stamp for postage.

MAHAJAN'S VEGETABLE BADSHAHI.

PAIN CURER.

By drinking, as well as by its external application many diseases are cured.

Guaranteed 100 % that this medicine is the best of all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Rupee 1. per Bottle. Postage extra.

Sole Agents.

C. C. MAHAJAN & CO.,

Skhai Memon Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

READY READY READY

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND UP TO DATE

1914 CALENDAR 1914

Price Ans Two only up to 31st January 1914.

DO YOU WANT TO BE FREE FROM ACHES AND PAINS THEN DO TRY

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)

It Cures Headaches, Cuts, Rheumatism, Sprain, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Toothache, etc.

Price Ans. 8 from all Chemists and Druggists

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT. BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co

Photo Engravers & Designers

BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS

Wood & Metal Engravers

13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.